THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,505—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8000	....	—
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
16th ,,	ARABIA	8000	....	...
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
30th ,,	MALOJA	12500	....	—
1912				
6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th ,,	PERSIA	8000	....	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th ,,	OCEANA	7000	....	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th ,,	CHINA	8000	....	...
17th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th ,,	EGYPT	8000	....	...
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	....	...
9th ,,	ARABIA	8000	....	...
16th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
20th ,,	*ARCADIA	7000	....	—
23rd ,,	PERSIA	8000	....	...
30th ,,	MARMORA	10500	....	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	....	...
13th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th ,,	MANTUA	11000	....	...
27th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th ,,	ARABIA	8000	....	—

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 425 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY & HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI
(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
Trafford Hall	5321	—	—	9 Dec.	—
City of Lahore	7163	—	....	16 Dec.	...
City of Athens	5594	—	9 Dec.	3 Jan.,'12	—
City of Birmingham	7000	30 Nov.	23 Dec.	13 Jan.	15 Jan. '12
City of York	7810	16 Dec.	8 Jan.'12	30 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	1912 4 Jan.	27 Jan.	—	13 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan.	5 Feb.	27 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan.	16 Feb.	13 Mar	—
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	25 Mar.
City of Athens	5594	20 Feb.	13 Mar.	6 Apl.	—
City of Vienna	4672	—	....	—	13 Apl.
City of Birmingham	7000	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	—
City of York	7800	12 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Sparta	5415	26 Mar.	18 Apl	11 May	—
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	27 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s.s. City of Vienna, and Trafford Hall.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	578	891	433	649
,, London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
,, Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	30th Nov.	9 a.m.	*direct
Linga	2184	Fri.	1st Dec.	6 a.m.†	direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	4th Dec.	11 a.m.	‡via P. D. & C. M.

*Direct.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 30th Nov calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1951 tons, on Wednesday 6th December, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3418 tons, on or about 1st December, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 16th December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

30th November, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Dec, 1911
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th Dec. ,,
Koerber	5483	A. Foretti	1st Jan, 1912.
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th ,, ,,
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st Feb. ,,
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th Feb. ,,
Semiramis	3930	...	1st Mar. ,,
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th ,, ,,
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st April ,,
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th ,, ,,
Semiramis	3939	...	1st May ,,
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th ,, ,,
Cleopatra	4039		1st June ,,

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	28th Jan. 1912
Persia	5895	S. Climak	26th Feb. ,,
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Mar. ,,
Vorwaerts	5993	R. Dannecker	27th April ,,
† Austria	7588	G. Raicich	28th ,, ,,
China	6017	P. Pavissich	28th May ,,
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th June ,,

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ....Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 750
To London via Trieste .... ,, 579 to 614*
To London via Trieste and back.. ,, 903 ,, 1,033*

SECOND CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice.............Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 525
To London via Trieste............ ,, 429 to 419†
To London via Trieste and back... ,, 633 ,, 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ....Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 675
To London via Trieste... ...... ,, 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. ,, 833 ,, 953*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabocchia	25th Dec. 1911.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.,
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE.........................£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawa Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

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A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

C. S. CLARKE,
Acting Manager.

THE
BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND.......... ,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND...................................£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.........£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Penang
Puket
Taiping (Perak F. M. S.)
Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Malacca
Kwala Lumpur (F. M. S.)
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M. States.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon
Manilla
Cebu
Hongkong
Canton.
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE KEENEST PHOTOGRAPHER

is frequently deterred from carrying a good camera by the weight and bulk of suitable apparatus. In the

GOERZ VEST-POCKET TENAX CAMERA

he will find what he needs. The Camera is so small that it can be carried in the Vest Pocket, as it measures only 3 1-2in. by 2 3-4in. by 1in. and weighs only 13 ozs., but it produces negatives so sharp and clear that they can be enlarged to very considerable dimensions without any perceptible loss of definition. This is because it is fitted with

A GOERZ LENS

and is made throughout by The C. P. Goerz Optical Works, Ltd., whose optical products are world-famous. It is so simple, compact and unobtrusive, yet is made ready for instant use by pressing a spring. For portraits or very remote objects there is a focussing adjustment, and the little pictures it produces are superb. A special feature of the V. P. T. Camera is an automatic Enlarger which can be supplied with it, which will enable pictures 7in. by 5in. to be printed with practically the same ease and facility as direct contact prints.

V. P. T. Camera, improved model fitted with Syntor Lens	Rs. 130
V. P. T. Camera, do. do. fitted with Dagor Lens	Rs. 172
Automatic Daylight Enlarger	Rs. 32

We also stock the Special Film Tenax, Autofok and Manufok Tenax cameras for 1-4 plate pictures which have all the advantages of the popular type of folding hand and stand camera, yet are compact enough to be carried in the pocket.

We shall be pleased to demonstrate the use of above cameras and give advice to intending purchasers and develop first exposures free of charge.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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ALL MOTORISTS going up to Delhi are reminded that there is

A LARGE WHOLESALE DEPOT
OF
CONTINENTAL MOTOR TYRES
AT CASHMERE GATE.

Continental Motor tyres can be obtained through all Motor Firms in Delhi, at ORIGINAL PRICES.

SCHRODER SMIDT & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS, FOR CONTINENTAL TYRES.

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Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

FOX 'XMAS SEASON.

THE HOUSE FOR THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES JUST TO HAND.

WALNUTS, soft shell 1st quality.
ALMONDS, soft shell 1st quality.
HAZELNUTS, 1st quality.
CHESTNUTS, fresh and in sound state.
MALAGA RAISINS, for dessert.
SMYRNA FIGS, in 2 1-4 lbs. boxes compressed.

FRUITS IN SYRUP, from the well known House of Cutting Packing Co., California (assorted).

Various other Goods of Stores and Provision from the First Class Houses.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (Claret) the best and genuine at Rs. 12 per doz. bottles.

SINGAPORE RATTAN CHAIRS, SETTIES & TABLES, of various Designs in large Stock.

Visit at our Stores early at

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.
THE ITALIAN STORES.
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
ENERGICAL SYRUP
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

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V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 1718.
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THE TEXAS COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS
OF
HIGH GRADE
KEROSENE & LUBRICATING OIL.

KEROSENE OIL BRANDS.

Southern Star	150°	Fire Test.
Unicorn	125°	,, ,,
Vishnu	125°	,, ,,

ALL THE ABOVE BRANDS ARE IMPORTED IN CASES.

GRESHAM BUILDING, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

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CORONATION CHOCOLATES
IN BOXES WITH PORTRAIT OF
THEIR MAJESTIES;
tied with Red, White, Blue Ribbon:—

1/2 lb. size box	Re. 1
1 lb. size box	Rs. 2

Also a large selection of CORONATION BOXES having portraits of THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING-EMPEROR AND QUEEN-EMPRESS.

From As. 14 to Rs. 5 per box.

CORONATION BOXES OF CROCKERS, CROWNS, CROWN GEMS, SAILOR KING, ETC.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
SEND FOR 'XMAS LIST NOW READY.

FEVER AGUE & INFLUENZA.

Are positively cured by Batliwala's Ague Mixture and Pills. They have stood the only real test. The test of use and time.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English anticeptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

cures ring-worm Dhobies itch etc. in a day. Ans. 4 each. of all CHEMIST AND DEALERS. Re. 1 each.
OR FROM

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, over work, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE Public are informed that during the ROYAL VISIT to Bombay the following ROADS will be temporarily RESERVED, for public purposes on the days and from the hours mentioned :—

ARRIVAL.

December 2nd. From 2 P.M.

Apollo Bander Road,
Esplanade Road,
Hornby Road,
Cruickshank Road,
Kalbadevi Road,
Parel Road,
Sandhurst Road,
Queen's Road to B. B. & C. I. Offices,
Church Gate Street,
Mayo Road,
Lansdowne Road,
Strand Road,
Nowroji Furdoonji Road,
Merewether Road,
Mandlik Road,
Ormiston Road,
Barrow Road,
Henry Road.

LUNCH AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

December 3rd. From 12-30 P.M.

Apollo Bander Road,
Mayo Road,
Church Gate Street,
Queen's Road,
Sandhurst Bridge,
Chowpatty,
Walkeshwar Road to,
Government House Lower Gate.

DIVINE SERVICE AT THE CATHEDRAL.

December 3rd. From 4 P. M.

Apollo Bander Road,
Esplanade Road,
Church Gate Street as far as Elphinstone Circle and all side Streets round Cathedral.

VISIT TO CHILDREN'S FETE.

December 4th.

From 6 A. M.—Esplanade Road from Queen's Statue to Money School.
Waudby Road,
Cruickshank Road,
From 8-15 A. M.—Apollo Bander Road,
Mayo Road to Queen's Statue.
Esplanade Road.

DEPARTURE.

December 5th. From 9 P. M.

Apollo Bander Road,
Esplanade Road,
Hornby Road.

This order is made under Sub-section (4) of Section 23 of Act IV of 1902 with the sanction of Government.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police,
Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 28th November, 1911.

NOTICE.

IN continuation of the Police Notification regarding Illuminations it is notified that NO GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS will be ILLUMINATED, on the 3rd December, 1911.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 28th November, 1911.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.
CHRISTMAS 1911.
HOLIDAY TICKETS.
REDUCED FARES.

FROM 15th to 31st December, 1911, 1st and 2nd Class RETURN TICKETS at a SINGLE FARE, for the double journey, will be issued between any two stations on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company's System for distances over 100 miles locally as well as in through-booking with Foreign Railways. Similar tickets will also be issued for distances 100 miles and less on payment of the fare for 101 miles.

II. Passengers holding Return Tickets will have the option of travelling by the routes noted below :—

(a) The holder of a Return Ticket by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Broad-Gauge route to Delhi from Bombay, and stations north of Bombay as far as Baroda, will have the option of using the Metre Gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

(b) The holder of a Return Ticket to Delhi from any station south of Bandikai who may desire to extend his journey beyond two stations on the East Indian, North Western, or Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways, &c., may return via Agra or via Muttra Junction; and similarly the holder of a Return Ticket to Bhatinda may travel via Delhi or Agra or Muttra Junction on the Return journey.

(c) The holder of a Return Ticket to Ajmer and Stations north of Ajmer from Baroda or any Station South of Baroda may travel via Ahmedabad or via Rutlam and Baroda, on the Return Journey.

III. Holders of these Return Tickets may break journey at one or more stations on the outward journey as well as on the Return Journey, provided they do not travel more than once in the same direction.

IV. Holiday Return Tickets will be available for the completion of the Return Journey up to midnight of the 15th January, 1912.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 30th October, 1911.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

SPECIAL TIME TABLE FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE.		NORTH-WEST ROUTE	
Corridor Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi.		Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur, Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.	
DOWN.		DOWN.	
Bombay (Colaba)	D. 22-0	Bombay (Colaba)	D. 21-30
Delhi	A. 6-57	Delhi	A. 8-45
UP.		UP.	
Delhi	D. 22-45	Delhi	D. 21-0
Bombay (Colaba)	A. 7-20	Bombay (Colaba)	A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run, when necessary, leaving Bombay in the evening, and arriving at Delhi, at a convenient hour in the morning.

From 1st November to 31st December, both days inclusive, the Northern Express will not run beyond Delhi.

Passengers for and from Stations beyond Delhi should change at Delhi.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special through Express Goods Train is now running daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor-Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 6th October, 1911.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.
CORONATION EXPRESS
Direct
VICTORIA TERMINUS TO KINGSWAY.

THE CORONATION EXPRESS leaving Victoria Terminus at 22·30 daily runs to Kingsway Station, on the Durbar Railway, stopping at Imperial Service and Provincial Camp Stations.

2. Passengers for Army Camp and Cavalry Camp Stations will change at Azadpur Junction, on the Durbar Railway into Durbar Railway Trains.

3. The Up Coronation Express will also leave Kingsway daily, at 20·25, and will pick up Passengers from Provincial Camp and Imperial Service Stations.

4. Passengers for Delhi City should book to and alight at Delhi Sadar.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 29th November, 1911.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAIN FROM BOMBAY, TO THANA.

AN ADDITIONAL SPECIAL TRAIN to the TIMINGS given below will run on the 2nd, 4th and 5th December, 1911, inclusive from VICTORIA TERMINUS to THANA, stopping at all Stations enroute for the convenience of 1st, 2nd and 3rd class suburban Passengers.

		H.	M.
Victoria Terminus	... Dep.	24	0
Thana ...	... Arr.	1	9

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 17th November 1911.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

INTIMATION is hereby given that the ELEPHANTA CAVES and the APPROACH ROADS to the same will be CLOSED to the public on TUESDAY, the 5th Proximo, owing to the intended visit to the Caves on that date, of THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES, the KING-EMPEROR and QUEEN-EMPRESS and SUITE.

E. M. PROES, A.M. Inst., C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

ROYAL VISIT.

NOTICE.

NO COUNTRY CRAFT of any kind will be permitted to Pass the Naval and Police Cordon, around the S. S. "Medina," between the 2nd and 5th December, both days inclusive, without a Pass, signed by the Commissioner of Police. Persons desiring to approach the S. S. "Medina" in country craft on bona-fide business should therefore apply for a pass at the Head Police Office, Crawford Market, and should be prepared to give for insertion in the Pass the following particulars:—

Name of Tindal,
Boat Number,
Number of Crew,
Nature of Cargo, and
Business.

All Boats are liable to be searched on reaching the Naval and Police Cordon.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 27th Nov., 1911.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CLOSING OF BOMBAY GOODS DEPOTS.

THE BOMBAY GOODS DEPOTS at Wadi Bunder, Victoria Terminus, Byculla and Colaba will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 2nd December, 1911, on the occasion of the landing of THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES THE KING-EMPEROR and QUEEN-EMPRESS, and also on TUESDAY, the 12th December, 1911, on the occasion of the CORONATION of their IMPERIAL MAJESTIES at Delhi. Both days will be treated as dies-non.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Victoria Terminus,
Dated 24th November, 1911.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

EXCURSIONS IN THE HARBOUR ON THE NIGHTS of the 2nd, 4th and 5th December, 1911, TO VIEW the ILLUMINATION of the FLEET, the City, and the display of Fireworks.

Steamer leaves Mody Bunder, at 9-15 p. m. (S. T.) returning at midnight.

FARE :—Rs. 2 per Passenger.

Seats should be booked beforehand at the Company's Mody Bunder Booking Office, Kandewadi Booking Office, and at Messrs. A. J. D'Souza and Co's Office, 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th Nov., 1911.

NOTICE.

ON behalf of our client Mr. CHHOTALAL MULCHAND, Proprietor of the "Gaiety Theatre," the public are hereby WARNED against ENTERING THE TERRACES, on the 2nd floor, of our clients above property a portion of one of which Terraces has been given on lease by our client to Mr. L. P. M. Gomes, Photographer for erecting a Photographic Studio.

Any one entering the said Terraces without our clients written consent for viewing the Imperial Procession will be treated as trespassers and dealt with as such.—Dated this 28th day of November, 1911.

ARDESIR, HORMASJI & DINSHAW & Co.,
Solicitors for Mr. Chhotalal Mulchand.

NOTICE.

THE CONTRACT for the entire supply of Petrol to the Coronation Durbar Camps at Delhi, has been placed with the Burma Oil Co., Ltd., and all motorists attending the Durbar would be well advised to communicate with the Agents of the Company, Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., from whom particulars as to the arrangements made for distribution can be obtained.

SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
Taj Building,
Bombay.

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Half-Owner and Manager :
MAURICE E. BANDMANN.
NEW QUEEN'S ROAD,
CHOWPATY.

RECORD HOUSE
LAST NIGHT.

Hundreds turned away from part of the House.

TO-NIGHT!
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
Announces that
The famous London Actor-Manager,
MATHESON LANG
AND
MISS HUTIN BRITTON
IN
HAMLET.
Will appear in
JEROME K. JEROME'S
WONDERFUL PLAY,
THE PASSING OF THE THIRD FLOOR BACK

The Stranger... Mr. MATHESON LANG
The Slavey ... Miss HUTIN BRITTON

TO-MORROW NIGHT,
Paul Kesters' delightful romantic play
SWEET NELL OF OLD DRURY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Messrs. Lang and Holloway regret to say that they will be unable to give the

MATINEE ON THURSDAY

as the strain of constant change of play in a tropical climate renders it impossible for Miss Hutin Britton to undertake the arduous part of "Portia" in the afternoon.

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE

will be reserved for the return visit which is being arranged in consequence of the great success of the present season.

Prices Rs. 5, Rs. 3 and Re. 1. Boxes Rs. 25 and Rs. 40. Doors open at 8-30.
Commences at 9-30.
Plan of Seats at S. ROSE & Co.

Notwithstanding the enormous expense of this engagement there will be no advance in prices.

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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R KENNEDY' 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

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It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and stopping wet dreams.

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PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.
Write to day :—
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
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Either Number Therapion & all self treatments directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
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MANAGEMENT—Mr. COHEN,
Grand Opera House, Calcutta.

THE
ALLAN WILKIE
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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30TH,
Shakespeare's Roman Tragedy.
"JULIUS CAESAR"

TO-MORROW! TO-MORROW!!
GRAND SOUVENIR NIGHT
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1ST.
LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!!
The famous Romantic Drama,
"THE CARDINAL"
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Prices as Usual. Plan at Soundy's.

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OUR NEW SUCCESSES.
"THE HIGH TIDE."
"THE COWBOY'S ADVENTURES"
&c., &c., &c., &c.

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Ladies only—9-30 to 10-30 A. M.
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BOMBAY Acting Manager.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding Stationery, etc.

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A Lecture delivered
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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
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Chester, 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125 deg.	4	0	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3	10	0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3	10	0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3	0	0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3	10	0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :
EDINBURGH : 64, Princes Street.
LONDON : 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total funds exceed......£21,000,000.

A BONUS

has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the Compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to

KING, KING & Co
Secretaries.
KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

N. B.—WANTED Energetic and Influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1910.

Policies issued...	...6,650 for	£. 2,345,731
New Premiums (1910)	...	" 109,674
Annual Income	...	" 1,451,086
Assets	...	" 10,466,010
Total Payments under Policies		" 26,765,113
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910 ...	...	£ 442,000

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.
WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID..................£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS... 12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE 1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED......... 8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

		Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	...	" 13 12	" 11 0
Quarterly	...	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly	...	2 8	" 2 0

SINGLE COPY ... ... ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	...	" 20 0	" 16 0
Quarterly	...	" 10 10	" 8 8
Monthly	...	" 3 12	" 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette" See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line... ... ... " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion	...	" 3-8 do.
Third Insertion ...	...	" 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	...	" 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	...	" 2 0 do.
Minimum charge	...	" 6-0 do

In the Native Languages double the above rates

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted on any length of time special contracts are made.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Immoveable Properties Situate at Agripada Ripon Road, next to Ripon Mill and at Mori Road, opposite Patel Wady at Mahim.

Under instructions from and by the order of R.D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver, appointed in Suit No. 524 of 1911 :—(Dinshawji Pallonji Mistri and others vs. Bachoobai, widow and others) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned properties on the respective premises on the day and at the hour mentioned below.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

Lot No. 1.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th day of November, 1911, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari or lease-hold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Old Race Course (Agripada Ripon Road) outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 299 square yards or thereabouts forming portion of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 3476, 3477 and 3479 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "E" Ward No. 4265 (4), Street No. 37D and bounded as follows :—On the East by the land of Fazendar, on the West by the land of the Fazendar, on the North partly by the land of the Fazendar and partly by the Agripada Ripon Road and on the South by a Sweeper's passage.

Lot No. 2.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 1st day of December 1911, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Mahim in Mori Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 101 3-9 square yards or thereabouts forming portion of the land registered under New Survey No. 62 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "G" ward No. 60c5 and Street No. 540 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the said Mahim, Mori Road Cross Lane, on the West by the vacant ground of Maneckji B. Desai, on the North partly by a passage and partly by the house of Sagico Migel and partly by the house of Vithal Hary and on the South partly by a passage and partly by the house of Juivo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. C. P. D'Cunha, Solicitor for the Receiver, at his office in Sorab House, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th November, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweeping etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 30th instant, at 2-30 P.M. at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot a quantity of unclaimed goods, bags of cottonseed, jowari, grain, linseed, rapeseed, bags of hards, molasses, mohuaflower, and scales tilly, gram, alum, sewing thread, pulley, iron nails and pickaxes, brushes; gum leatherpieces; tarpaulins; iron weights, empty casks, and drums, iron bars, gunny bags, oil, old records, condemned sheets heaps of sweeping grains, and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 30th November, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th November, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Rahim Mansions, ground floor near the Weslyan Church, on Colaba Causeway, by order of the concerned very valuable French and mahogany polished new designed household furniture, such as tapestry lined suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble top tables and teapoys, single and double mirror door almyrahs, clothes and hanging presses, wardrobes, washhand tables, hat stands, chest of drawers, cottage and square pianos, English palm stands, rich oil paintings writing tables with drawers, chairs, brass bedstead, sliding dining table, safe, etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 30th November, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE WHITE PEARLS.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 30th inst, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort at 3 p. m. (S.T.) by order of Messrs. Gordhandas Khatau and on account and risk of Mohunlal Achratlal the following :—

One Parcel No. 44 of very valuable Fine White Pearls containing 20 strings and 85 pearls weighing 160 27/32—carats and 241 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th November, 1911.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS
RETAIL SUPPLIERS :—Messrs. BRANDON & CO.
Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO
Hummum Street, Fort.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 28.] [BOMBAY, Nov. 29.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	78 7-16		1-8
do. Rentes ...	95 1-2	unchgd	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94 1-4		1-4
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 1-4	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London ...	25 11-16	unchgd	
do. 2 months' hence...	25 3-8	unchgd	
Bar Silver in New York ...	55 5-8		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·20		1-2
do. do. at Berlin...	20·45 1-2	1-2	
do. do. New York...	4·86 3-8		1-4
Discount Bank of England Rate...	4 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	21st Sept		
3 months' sight...	3 7-16	unchgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 3-8	unchgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-8		1-8
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 5-8	unchgd	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3	1-8	

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 31-32 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet, steady.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Easier, moderate business
Futures ... Steady.
East Indian ... .
Manchester Business poor, buyers and sellers indifferent.
Total Sales ... 8,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 1,500 „
Imports ... 18,000 „
Mid-Americans ... 5·19—04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 1-4 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec. Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
4·86	4·85	4·87	4·88	4·90
—04	—04	—03	—03	—03

April-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·92	4·94	4·96	4·98
—03	—03	—03	—03

New Orleans 10 a. m. Dec. 9·03, March 8·90.
New York noon call Dec. 8·92, March 8·97

YARN.

40s Bonner Mill Twist 9 3-4
George Mayall's Yarn 9 1-8
Shirtings—Business small.
Dhooties—More enquiry.

NEW YORK—

		Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports	...	90,000
Receipts at U. S. last year	...	88,000
Exports to Great Britain	...	14,000
Exports to Continent	...	13,000
Spot Cotton—		...9·30 unchgd

Futures—Month of Dec. 9·09+01
Futures—Month of March 8·96+02
Declined on weakness in Southern spot market and increased offerings and advanced on foreign buying.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ... 9 1-4—1-3
Futures—Month of Dec. ... 8 99+03
Do. do March ... 9·04+02
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi .. 37 unchgd
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat White Karachi ...36 unchgd
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers.
Wheat Red Karachi ...36 unchgd
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.—London—Nominal.
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... .
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.— ......
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ... .
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.— ......

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...35 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
Victorian ...35 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
New South Wales ...35 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ...Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Yellow Guzerat, per 410 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ...52+1
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Nominal.
Brown Cawnpore ...47+3-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Buyers.
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...67+1
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Nearest value.
Tone—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...53 1-2+3-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Nearest value.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ...15 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...4-4 unchgd
Nov. Dec.—Value—Quiet.

METALS—
Copper Braziers ...... £ 70 1-2 unchgd
Yellow Metal ...... d 6 3-16 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ...... £58 15-16—5-16

FREIGHT—
Coals—Cardiff to Bombay ...12s.—Value.

SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags ...19-3—3-4
Do. Months of Shipment Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet, very slow demand.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...Neglected.
Do. Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p. c. 16 2 3-4—1 1-4
Months of Shipments ...Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Opened steady, closed dull.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India 21 3 3-4—2 1-4 Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...Mar.-Aug.
Tone—Holders willing to operate at reduced rates.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...17—3
Months of Shipments ...Dec.
Tone—Quiet.

ARRIVALS—
Aristo, Rysbergen.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta Dec.—16 4 1-2—Value.
Do. July-Oct.—1912—13-3—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi Dec.—16-6—Value.
Do. July-Oct.—1912—13 4 1-2—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta Dec.—17—Value.
Do. July-Oct.—1912—15 1 1-2—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi Dec.—17 1 1-2—Value.
Do. July-Oct.—1912—15-3—Value.
Tone—Still idle.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [29th Nov. 1911.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 27th Nov., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	22	26,321
B B and C I Railway ...	31	36,319

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened quiet at 1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-16d T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. Demand, and 1s. 4 9-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. Little business was done this morning, and the Bank closed early owing to Council Bills Allotments. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London ...1s. 4 1-32d to 1 -16d.
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 9-32d. Feb.
Do. do France ...170 3-4
Do. do Marks ...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...137 3-4
Shanghai „ ...132
Japan „ ...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 95 5-16 for Cash and 95 1-4 for to-morrow's Settlement. A fair business has been done during the day, but rates close easier as under.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	96	3	0
1st Settlement	„	96	3	0
2nd Settlement... ...	„	96	0	0

BULLION:—

Bar Silver in London yesterday closed unchanged at 25 11-16 for ready and 25 3-8 for delivery in two months. New York was 1-8 lower at 55 5-8. The local market shows little change and rates are as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs	23	15	0
Australian „	„	23	14	6
Sovereigns „	„	14	15	0
Silver Ready ex-duty ...	„	64	5	0
„ 1st Settlement ...	„	64	6	0
„ 2nd „ ...	„	64	6	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The tone of the market was steadier on opening this morning and good Broach was quoted Rs. 251. During the day there has been little business doing and the market closes quiet, quotations at 6 p. m. being as under.

Rain has fallen in the Central Provinces, Khandeish, parts of the Berars and at Nugger, showers are also reported in the Broach districts.

Ready cotton continues quiet but steady. The offtake is very moderate.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	250 1-2	March
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	„	252	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	„	250	„
Fine M G Yeotmal	„	248	„
Fine M G Dhamangaon-Pulgaon	„	247	„
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	„	245-16	„
Fine M G Khandeish ...	„	236	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	„	230	„
Fine M. G. Bengal	„	247	Dec.
Fine M G Bengal	„	240-41	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal	„	224	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—
Opening Tone ... ... Steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 7,000 bales
Total imports ... ... 41,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·89	4·88	4·91	4·92
+03	+03	+04	+04

Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.
4·94	4·96	4·98	5·00	5·02
+04	+04	+04	+04	+04

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is firmer.
We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 11 14 0 B.T.
April-May ... „ 10 5 9 B.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is steady. We Quote:—
Brown Cawnpore ready... Rs. 8 2 0 B.T.
Yellow Guzerat ready ... „ 8 13 0 „
Brown Delhi A.-M. ... „ 8 1 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
White Khandeish ... Rs. 58 0 0
Bold White 36 p.c. ... „ 56 0 0
Black Kutni ... „ 47 8 0
Red Jubbulpore .. „ 52 0 0

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 10 10 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 7 6 0 B. T.
Apl-May ... „ 35 8 0 B. T.

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
New Crop ... Rs 26 0 0

MOWRASEED :—
Tone—Firm. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 7 12 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—
The market is quiet but steady. We quote :—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 4 14 0 B. T.
„ Delhi A.-M. ... Rs. 5 3 6 „

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,762 1-2
Bank of India	67 1-2
Eastern Bank	80
Indian Specie	61

MILLS.

David	412 1-2
Kohinoor	742 1-
Maneckji Petit	2,670
Standard	1,170

PRESS.

New Mofussil	770

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	148
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	173 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,225
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16 1-4

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	502 1-2

DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	13,090	bales
Wheat	6,311	cwts.
Linseed	270	„
Rapeseed	37	„
Gingellyseed	32,130	„
Poppyseed	nil	
Groundnuts...	7,560	„
Castorseed	4,050	„
Rice	15,620	„
Myrabollams	5,593	„
Cottonseed	25,567	„
Mowraseed	1,038	„
Gram	1,343	„
Joowar	1,684	„
Maize	1,211	„

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 27th November.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12 .... £ 17,158,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 25th Nov. 1911, by Council Bills............a £14,908,746
Balance to be remitted from 26th Nov. 1911 to 31st March 1912 .... £ 2,249,554

a Of this sum £1,333,300 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve for investment in Consols.

BENGAL COAL MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

The "Commerce" reports that the market for Bengal Coal is decidedly better and several of the Jheria companies which decline to accept recent low rates have been able to sell a considerable portion of their output for next year at the profitable rate of Rs. 3 per ton at the pit's mouth.

The Bengal Coal Company declared a dividend of 50 per cent. for the past year.

THE Bengal Government has appointed Mr. Southwell from Ceylon to be Deputy Director of of Fisheries for the Province.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

SHEPHERD—November 19, at Jullundur, Edith Ivy, the dearly loved wife of Captain Claude Shepherd, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force.)

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Exhibition 4-30 p.m.
Mr. Matheson Lang and Company, Royal Opera House, Jerome K. Jerome's "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," 9-30 p.m.
Allan Wilkie Company, "Julius Cæsar" Empire Theatre, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre, Special Attractions,—New successes, "The High Tide," "The Cowboy's Adventures," etc. Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.
Skating Rink, Practice Session, 8 to 9 a. m. Ladies only, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m. Evening session 6 to 8 p.m.

Maxim: "A persuasive manner is an undoubted asset in business life."—Mrs. A. S. Swan.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arabia," with the English mails of the 17th November, left Aden at 7 a.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m., to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Egypt" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m., on Saturday.

REPORTED THEFT.—Ali Mahomed Fazal, a general merchant and commission agent, residing on the first floor of a house in Goghari Mohalla, reports the theft on Tuesday of cash and jewellery of the collective value of Rs. 3,266.

SUICIDE OF A WAGREE.—Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue touching the death of a Wagree named Tulji Goma, aged 25. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased had a quarrel with his wife who left him. On Saturday night the deceased was found in a drowsy state and on being questioned, said he had taken opium. He was removed to hospital, where he subsequently died. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Singapore, China, and Japan per s s "Wakasa Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3. p.m. to-morrow, Friday. Mails for Seychelles Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and S. Marques per s s "Palamcottah" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m. to-morrow, Friday, instead of on 30th Nov. as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. R. Vaughan, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music, commencing at 5-30 p. m., to-day :—

March ....El Abanico.......................Javaloyes
Overture ......Mirella...............................Gounod
Valse ....Saints and Sinners ....Dawson
Selection......The Mikado ....Sullivan
One Step......The Bogey Walk ....Gallatly
Bell Solo ....Joyful Peals ....Sitt
Descriptive....The Mill in the Black Forest.......................Eilenberg
Selection ...A Voyage on a Troopship...Geo. Miller

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 29.

The storm in the Arabian Sea is still at a considerable distance from land, and ships' information just received, indicates that it is moving more slowly than was judged yesterday by observations at the coast stations. It is possible that it will become dissipated before reaching land as this has occurred with three out of seven storms of record of a similar nature. Still, it appears probable, however, that it will strike the Kathiawar coast in the course of the next few days. Rainfall has occurred as far as north at Ratnagiri, on the Konkan coast, in the north Deccan and along the north Madras coast. A few falls are reported from the Central Provinces. Nagpur and Karwar report three quarters of an inch; Ahmednagar, one and a half; Aurangabad and Gopalpur two; Coconada, four and Waltair one. The forecast shows that rainfall is likely to decrease on the west coast of the peninsula from Ratnagiri southwards. No important change is probable elsewhere.

The following telegram was yesterday received from Simla by the Port Officer, Bombay :—

Storm signal, storm moving more slowly than anticipated yesterday, still considerable distance from land.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 29th OF NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 29th November, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or slightly above the average. Maximum temperature is in defect in the south-east Punjab; the minimum is also lower than usual at most stations.

The United Provinces.—Skies are almost clear. The moisture in the air is normal or in excess. Temperature during day is much below the average; night temperature is also lower than usual at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is drier in Sind, while it contains the usual amount of moisture in Rajputana. Day temperature is below the average at Ajmer and Jaipur; night temperature is in defect at most places.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Cloud has decreased and skies are now clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is above the average at Rajkot, Surat and Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Berar; Nagpur records 0·85," Akola 0·29, and Amraoti 0·23. Skies are heavily clouded." The air is considerably damper. Day temperature is normal or in defect; night temperature continues much above the average.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south Konkan, Ratnagiri has had 0·56" Mormugao 0·55" and Karwar 0·76. " Cloud has decreased and skies are now lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is much above the average. Day temperature is in large defect at most places; night temperature remains higher than usual over the whole division.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has been recorded in the north Bombay Deccan; Aurangabad reports 1·97," Ahmednagar 1·32," Malegaon 0·14," Poona 0·27" and Nizamabad 0·12." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is considerably above the average. Day temperature is in excess in Hyderabad and in defect at Malegaon; night temperature remains much higher than usual.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Berar, the north Bombay Deccan and the south Konkan. A few light showers have been reported from north Hyderabad and the north Coromandel Coast. The storm in the Arabian Sea appears to have either become gradually diffused or moved further westwards. Cloud has increased in the central parts of the country and also on the Coromandel Coast.

Nearly general rain is likely in the south Central Provinces and the North Bombay Deccan. A few falls may occur in Hyderabad and the south Konkan, and possibly on the Coromandel Coast.

H. A. ARMSTRONG.
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE PREVENTON OF THROAT TROUBLES.

The number of men, women and children, who constantly suffer from sore throat more especially at this time of the year, presents a problem to the medical practitioner which has long given him very serious trouble. At last, this problem has been solved, and the means has been found of putting an end to this distressing condition, by a discovery which the medical profession hails as one of the most valuable gifts that they have received from Science.

The way in which this discovery has been made —the nature of the remedy, its powers and the method of its application—is described in detail by a well-known physician in a hand-book, entitled "Practical Hints on Sore Throat," which has recently been issued from the press.

A GUARD AGAINST INFECTION.

The author touches the root of the problem when he says in his work, "sore throat is not always only sore throat, but is *very frequently indeed the first symptom of far graver diseases.* Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Consumption of the Lungs, Bronchial Catarrh, Diseases of the Middle Ear, Laryngitis, and many other diseases, begin with what is apparently only a simple sore throat. Neglected, or improperly treated these progress and attack other parts, or the germs during their growth develop poisons, and these poisons obtain access to the system and damage various organs of the body. A sore throat checked at the outset may, therefore, mean a very serious illness warded off. Wulfing's Formamint prevents these diseases by cutting short the life and growth of the germ which lies at the root of them."

Infectious diseases are caused, like common sore throat, by germs which are inhaled into the mouth and throat. Wulfing's Formamint—the harmless and palatable throat tablet which Science has recently discovered—kills these germs in the mouth and throat. Wulfing's Formamint, therefore, both cures sore throat and prevents infectious diseases which originate from these germ growths. That is the gist of the whole matter. But more of the author's words are worth quoting and seriously reflecting over :

"A person who has a sore throat possesses a throat in which any germs which may chance to alight can grow much more rapidly and with much more dangerous effect than they can on a healtheir throat. If, therefore, one has a weak or catarrhal throat, as evidenced by constant taking of slight colds, by frequent morning coughs or by coughing on exposure to cold air or impairment of voice after unusual speaking, medical men say with one voice—'Look carefully after that throat, or something worse will inevitably ensue.'"

GERMS MADE HARMLESS.

After pointing out the numerous objections to the old-fashioned remedy of gargling, the author continues "The new remedy, Formamint, is free from every one of these draw-backs. To use the words of a well-known throat specialist, 'What is wanted is not a new gargle but a new method—something which will destroy the germs without disturbing the affected parts. And this has actually been discovered in Wulfing's Formamint, which is now employed as a pharmaceutical product in the form of tablets. These tablets are allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth like sweets, the saliva holding them insolution, and thus fortified, acting itself as the remedy. The drug endows the saliva with powerful antiseptic properties, and is thus enabled to destroy the matured germs and to prevent the growth of those which are developing. These tablets, in fact, give an antiseptic bath to the whole lining of the mouth and throat, and saturate it with cleansing and soothing properties."

FREE COPIES OF "PRACTICAL HINTS ON SORE THROAT."

Space forbids further quotation from this interesting and useful book, but we are asked to state that a limited number of copies have been set aside for a free distribution in India. As there is sure to be a quick demand for these, our readers are recommended to write for one immediately to the manufacturers of Formamint, Messrs. A. Wulfing and Co., (of London), P. O. Box 226, Bombay.

One feature of this hand-book which deserves special mention is the large number of letters which it contains both from medical men and distinguished patients, who have testified to the value of this remarkable remedy. Amongst these we may mention the following : "The Princess Catherine Duleep Singh has used Wulfing's Formamint tablets chiefly as a preventive against colds and sore throats, to which she is very subject, and has found them most effective. If they are taken when the first symptoms appear, the cure is immediate and complete. If they are not taken quite at the beginning, the tablets, at least, greatly lessen the severity of the attack."

Sufferers from sore throat will be glad to learn that Wulfing's Formamint tablets can now be obtained of all chemists and bazaars in bottles containing fifty tablets. Care should be taken, however, to specify *Wulfing's* Formamint, as there are many worthless imitations about.

NEWSPAPERS WARNED IN LAHORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 29.

Recently some local newspapers received a warning from Mr. Ferguson, Additional District Magistrate Lahore. One of them was the "Akbari Am," a vernacular daily, and among others was the "Punjabee". the English tri-weekly, the editor of which was summoned yesterday in Court and warned in respect of an editorial note appearing in a recent issue.

HEAVY RAIN IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 29.

It rained heavily in Poona again last night between 2 and 3 a.m. the fall continuing for close on half an hour. The register this morning shows 39 cents which brings a total fall ever since last Thursday to close on two inches. Heavy rain is also reported from Khoregaon, eighteen miles outside Poona, on Sirur side, which would seem to indicate that showers are well diffused.

COCAINE SMUGGLING.

The following Press Note regarding the smuggling of cocaine into India is published for general information :—Most of the cocaine illicity imported and sold in Bombay, is manufactured by a German firm, Messrs. E. Merck and Company of Darmstadt, Germany, who are the chief manufacturers of this drug in the world. In the great majority of cases of seizure of illicit cocaine in Bombay, the drug has been exported from Trieste and Genoa, and has been brought to Bombay by the sailors and firemen of the Austrian Lloyd and Florio Rubattino Steamship Companies.

The question of entering into international arrangements for controlling effectively, the source of supply of cocaine, without which it is not possible to check this most harmful traffic or to restrict the use of the drug and its congeners to medical purposes only, is under consideration.

A German Expedition, headed by Dr. Ludwig Bruhl, of the Institute fur Meereskunde, Berlin, will shortly leave for Palestine and undertake a thorough scientific investigation of the various problems of the Dead Sea.

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Senach's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme, the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums and destroying germs putifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free, from MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

CONVICTION CONFIRMED.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Russell and Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar disposed of the appeals of Sardar Nathu and two others who were convicted of culpable homicide not amounting to murder by Mr. J. D. Dikshit, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, and sentenced the first two to ten, and the third to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. The second and the third accused are brothers, and the first accused is their uncle. The deceased Chagan Gadbad was suspected of intrigue with the wife of the second accused. The three accordingly conspired, decoyed the deceased to the shed of the first accused and there killed him, removing the dead body to the field of the second accused. The police investigated the case, and, eventually the case was committed to the Sessions.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Russell and Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar disposed of the appeal of Gangia Ishram, who was convicted of robbery in three cases by Mr. S. B. Upasni, Assistant Sessions Judge of Khandesh, and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine.

It appeared that the accused with another man, on the 3rd, 4th and 5th of June last, looted carts belonging to Ismail Shaikh Amir and Idu on the highway near the village of Wagholi and took away by force and under threat of injury to the occupants property valued at Rs. 450. The accused were in police custody, but they escaped on the 22nd April, and when they were re-arrested the property taken by them was found.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

POLICE COURTS.

KAIRA PLEADER'S CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, retried the case of Punjabhoy S. Bhatt, who was ordered to be bound over by the District Magistrate of Kaira, on a charge of diseminating sedition.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; the respondent was defended by Mr. D'Souza, pleader.

Upon reading, the information of Mr. Vincent, his Worship called upon the respondent, who is a pleader, to show cause why he should not be bound over for one year to be of good behaviour in his own recognizance for Rs. 2,000, and two substantial sureties of Rs. 1,000 from Kaira district.

Sakharam Ravji Patwardhan, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he was a sub-Inspector in the C.I.D., and under orders from Mr. Vincent, he went to Kaira dressed as an extremist youth on the 8th August and met the respondent at the latter's house with, a letter, the contents of which he did not know. There witness told the respondent that he was from Satara, and his name was Ganesh N. Agashe; he was a Government servant, but was dismissed, because he had delivered an address in the Shivaji festival. Witness then gave the respondent the letter, after reading which the respondent burnt. The respondent then gave him an open letter to one Jarasandh at Mehsana. That man's real name, witness said, was Narsibhai Ishwarbhai Patel and was residing near a dharamsala. Witness then left the respondent and went to Ahmedabad, where he met Mr. Vincent and showed him the letter. Mr. Vincent took a carbon tracing of the letter in witness's presence. With the original letter witness then went to Mehsana and there found the addressee whom to he handed over the letter. After reading the letter, the Mehsana man went out and came back after some time and made a statement to the witness. That man then wrote out a post-card with his left hand and handed it over to the witness. All this happened on the same day. Witness again left Mehsana for Ahmedabad, and there saw Mr. Vincent, who again took a carbon-tracing of the post-card. Witness then went to Kaira and saw the respondent, to whom he handed over the post-card, after reading which, the latter burnt the written portion of the post-card.

On the remaining portion of the card, the respondent wrote a reply. Witness then saw Mr. Vincent at Ahmedabad, and the same process was again followed. Witness also told Punjabhai that the Mehsana man would not admit anything and would not give the books (now in dispute). He, however, asked Punjabhai to be at Mehsana. Both then went to Mehsana in Narsibhai's house. Narsibhai and Jethabhai, a friend of the respondent, were present on the occasion. Witness over-heard the conversation among the three about the disputed books and a press at Mehasana.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

SELLING INDECENT PICTURES.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jeffries charged Vasu Bapu, a Hindu labourer, with attempting to sell indecent pictures. The evidence showed that while Mr. Jeffries was passing along Hornby Road on Monday evening, the accused accosted him and offered to sell him the pictures. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 15.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL
R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 30th November.

1087. Parades.—The remaining portion of the Drill Programme 1911-1912 as issued in September is cancelled, and the following parades will be substituted:—

To-day Thursday 7 a.m. G O Co.'s Parade.
Fall in Sir Richard Temple's Statue.
Dress—Uniform Drill Order, Helmets.

As this parade is being held for a full rehearsal of lining the Streets, the Commandant wishes all members to attend.

Saturday G O C's Parade for lining the Streets on the occasion of H M. the King Emperor's procession through Bombay.

The time will be notified later but will probably be about 1-30 p.m.

1088. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class-firing as follows:—(For all Class-firing members will take their sidearms to the Range).

Wednesday, the 6th prox. "G" Coy.
Friday, the 8th prox. "F" Coy.
Saturday, the 9th prox. "C" Coy. (Practice).
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

1089. A limited number of seats on the Stands near the Majestic Hotel to view the Royal procession on 2nd Prox. have been placed at the disposal of the Commandant for families not including brothers, sisters &c, of volunteers on duty.

Applications for these seats should be submitted to the Adjutant's Office without delay.

1090. In accordance with Gazette of India Army Dept No 964 dated Simla 17th Nov 1911, Captain Arthur Robert Sharp, V D Supernumerary List is granted the Honorary Rank of Major. Dated 17th Nov 1911.

R. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

A large factory for the construction of agricultural machinery is now being built and equipped by the International Harvester Company at Lubertzy, near Moscow, on a site which measures about 62 acres in area. At present 500 or 600 hands are employed, but it is anticipated that 1,000 more will be required shortly, and that, if the complete scheme is carried out the number of workmen will be increased to 4,000.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 35 years.

We Ask
"WHY COUGH?"

Q. What is good for my cough?
A. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
Q. How long has it been used?
A. Seventy years.
Q. Do doctors endorse it?
A. If not, we would not make it.
Q. Do you publish the formula?
A. Yes. On every bottle.
Q. Any alcohol in it?
A. Not a single drop.
Q. How may I learn more of this?
A. Ask your doctor. He knows.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

WHAT HEALTHY NERVES MEAN TO YOU.

A strong vigorous nervous system means health, strength and ability to endure hardship and also to enjoy the full pleasure of life.

The man with healthy nerves accomplished greater tasks with less fatigue. He has a clear eye, an active brain and a sound body. He is enabled to think better and work faster. He has energy. With healthy nerves he can overcome the hardest competition, be successful and gain wealth.

The woman with healthy nerves is never listless, weak or hopeless, she is not irritable, she never suffers from hysteria, she has a reserved surplus of endurance. Healthy nerves will prevent the sleepless mother, although worn with care and nursing, from a "break down" caused by her double or treble duty.

All men and women who suffer from these forms of nervousness—known as Neurasthenia—who have "gone to pieces," who lack energy, who have insomnia, who have succumbed to nervous prostation on nervous exhaustion, either mental or physical, whose condition is one of irritably weakness, will find ready relief and cure in the peculiar properties of

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These wonderful remedies contain no mercury of other injurious drug. They act like magic. The bright eye, the elastic step., the clear and active brain, the courage and strength and comfort they impart are noted almost from the first day they are taken.

One box of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls will do a great deal of good, the full course treatment of six boxes are guaranteed to make a permanent cure, Rs. 2-0-0 per box of 40 pills. Six boxes for Rs. 10-8-0, V. P. charges extra. Insist on getting Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and no substitute. Of all chemists and of Sole Proprietors :

Eyes Exposed to Sun, Wind. Dust and Smoke Need Murine. Its Soothing, Health Restoring Influences Appeal to Autoists, Tourists, Railroad Men, Mechanics, Firemen and Students.

Murine Eye Remedy. Two drops—no smarting—Feels fine.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co.
155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

THE "FULLER" ELECTRIC GEYSER
gives an instantaneous supply of HOT WATER
for Baths, Lavatories, &c.
MOTOR MAGNETOS "FULLER"
MOTOR ACCESSORIES "FULLER"
Accumulators, Batteries, Coils, Dry Cells, &c.
FULLER" Charging Set. Automatic in Action and Absolutely Reliable.

You connect the Accumulator at night.

It is fully charged in the morning.

Insist on "FULLER," the British-make.

Sole Agent, India :—D. R. DADY,
Church Gate St., and 5, Waterloo Mansions, Bombay.

PREPAID TO YOUR PORT.

Ten Days' Trial allowed. Direct from Factory. Highest-grade British-made MEAD COVENTRY FLYERS WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS. Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, Flyer or Brook's Saddles, etc.
LATEST MODELS £3. 10s. to £9
Tyres and accessories at half usual prices. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and Special Offer on sample machine. Agents wanted.
MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. 323 LIVERPOOL

For particulars, catalogues &c., apply to COUTTS and Co., Shipping Agents, P. O. Box 249, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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Telegraphic Address : "HINGES BIRMINGHAM."
Telephone No. 1878.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, via Coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain W. C. Morrison, will sail to-day for Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Baron Ardrossan, 2,774 tons, Captain D. Mc. Reid, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The B. I. S. N, Co's. steamer Malda, 1273 tons Captain A. P. Logan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Seirstead, 617 tons, Captain A. Larsen, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Bangkok, with a carga of timber and two deck passengers.

The steamer Hurst, 2997 tons, Captain A. D. Moody, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS

H M S Highflyer...Capt James...D Dick R N Flagship
H M S Fox ....Comdr Tancred..............R Navy
H M S Sphinx......Comdr Harvey ....R Navy
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Luck ....Troopship
R I M S Minto.........Comdr Latouche ......Troopship
H M S Perseus.........Comdr C P B Powell...R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 29.

Abana	2709	Wilson		W & A G & Co
Begonia	2346	Mathews		W & A G & Co
Dunrobin	2319	Carr		T Morrison & Co
Elmmoor	2390	Evans		....
Gutenfels	3557	Fransieers		W & A G & Co
Hurst	2997	Moody		W & G & Co
Fairley	2766	Samson		K Nixon & Co
Linga	951	Rothwell		M M & Co
Malda	1250	Bamber		M M & Co
Moleja	6782	Wiston		P & O Co
Madura	1273	Logan		M M & Co
Palitana	1933	Kilner	P Gulf	M M & Co
Santhia	3353	Seddon	Calcutta	M M & Co
Seirstad	617	Larsen		F F C & Co
Tarilla	4191	Cane		M M & Co
Wardha	2652	Cammock	Calcutta	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Mac Million	2805	Shearer			J Finlay & Co
D&E Arcadia	3713	Barcham	London		P & O Co
K Westward Ho	2316	Carter			J Mackintosh & Co
Kinross	2652	Dracup	Dunkirk		T Morrison & Co
M Devanha	4785	Hickey	Shanghai	6-12	P &O Co
O Abbotsford	2351	Shalton	Liverpool	4-12	
P Scharzfels	3353	Storshies	Hamburg		W & A Graham & Co
U Carunna	2432	Creckney	New York	1-14	W & A Graham & Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
2 Massilia	3250	Thomson			W & A Graham & Co
3 Epsom	2790	Craigs	Antwerp	4-12	W&A G & Co
5 Palamcotta	2207	Cutbush	Durban	30-11	MM&Co
6 Wakasa Maru	3884	Nielson	Kobe		N Y Kaisha
7 Africa	2565	Seberick			A L S Co
8 Markgraf	3768	Inle	Zanzibar	30-11	A Strandes & Co
9 Chanda	3937	Tiecant	Antwerp	5-12	M M & Co
10&11 Oceana	3507	Jones			P & O Co
12&13 Egypt	4178	Sumers	London	2-12	P & O Co
14 Dumra	762	Morison	Busreh		M M & Co
15 Levanzo	2231	Mattina			Rubattino Line
16 Orsiolo	2849	Chiesa	Venice		S N & Co
North Jelly End.					
Tremeadow	2235	Pelham	London	25-11	R Bros
M W D D					
Khosrou	2410	Hannah			B & P S N Co
H W P D					
Kaveri	553	Mohomed	B'nagar	29-11	Bo S N Co
Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	Repairing		Bo S N Co
Sarasvati	443	Ebram			Bo S N Co
30 ton crane					
Galles	555	Wratt	Repairing		J Mackintosh & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov	Vessels	Commanders	From
28	Seirstad	Larsen	Bangkok, Nov10
29	Hurst	Moody	Calcutta, Nov 19
	Madura	Logon	Busreh. Nov 28

DEPARTURES.

Nov	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
29	City of Lahore	Macpherson	Karachi
	Fairingford	Scroggie	Liverpool, &c
	Baron Ardrossan	McReid	Calcutta,

The steamer Dumra, Captain Manly, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Busreh, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Malda, for Persian Gulf.
" Hurst, for Liverpool, &c.
" Seirstad, for Singapore.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Vienna, homeward bound arrived at Marseilles 27th instant morning.

The Societa' Nazionale DiServizi Marittimi Co's steamer D Balduino from Genova left Aden on the 29th instant, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 4th Dec in the evening, and the same Co's steamer Ischia, from Bombay arrived at Singapore on 29th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—80 bales wool, T Tezpal; 103 bales wool, N Khatow; 94 bales wool, D Koondanmall; 18 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 44 bales wool, H K K Jaitha.

Abbotsford s—1,000 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—8 bales skins, H A Oomer; 13 bales skins, Allen Bros and Co; 58 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 42 bales skins, R M Kooka; 56 cwts kajoo, C G Mehta and Co; 90 cwts beeswas S Bhimjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—3,358 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 1,980 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri; 1 pot and an ropogon, Volkart Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Massilia s—46 casks skins, Eurico N Stein.

Coruna s—1,300 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kinross s—2,000 cwts poppyseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwts castorseed, K. Devchand and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, L. Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Schorzfels s—1,999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 11,260 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros; 5 bales cotton, R. Visram and Co; 6 pots geronium, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—70 cwts fennelseed, P. Jetha; 172 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 207 cwts groundnuts, J. Fachiri.

FOR HONGKONG.

Divanha s—400 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 41 cwts fennelseed, P Jethabhoy; 200 bales twist, S J David and Co; 75 cwts sharkfins, E Moledina; 162 chests opium, C Bamonjee and Co; 40 chests opium, S J David and Co; 100 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 120 chests opium, K Nendlal; 40 chests opium, B Balchand.

FOR SAHNGHAI.

Devanha s—100 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 68 chests opium, B Balchand.

FOR KOBE.

Wakasa Maru s—200 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co; 1,622 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Devanha s—23 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Wakasa Maru s—100 bales cotton, M Jethabnai and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Wakasa Maru s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Wakasa Maru s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

VISIT THE

EXHIBITION OF OLD BOMBAY.

Features of Interest
Reproduction of Old Fort
and Model of Seven Islands
of Bombay. Exhibits of
ARTS, CRAFTS & INDUSTRIES.

HIMALAYAN MOUNTAIN RAILWAY

A whirlwind of exhilarating delight.

JOY WHEEL

Stay on it
as long as *YOU LIKE.*

DAILY.

Performances, of 4 Bands-Daily.

THEATRE. A NIGHT IN JAPAN

STADIUM.

GRAND MILITARY DISPLAY.

NOTICE.

PERSONS standing or moving in the crowd, and those standing and sitting in Stands, Balconies and Verandahs, are requested to abstain as far as possible from the LIGHTING of MATCHES and from smoking during the time of waiting before and after the PASSING of the ROYAL PROCESSION. Great care should be taken that Matches are properly extinguished and that Cigarette ends are not thrown about.

It is requested that on houses along the route, buckets filled with water should be kept ready wherever decorations have been put up, and that boxes of sand should be kept near Electric Installations.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner.
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 29th November, 1911.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

A SPECIAL SERVICE OF LOCAL TRAINS WILL RUN ON DECEMBER 2ND AND 4TH,

FULL PARTICULARS of which can be seen at Stations or from Hand Bills which can be obtained at the Company's Offices.

ROYAL PROCESSION ON DECEMBER 2ND.

NO TRAINS will stop at MARINE LINES and CHARNI ROAD STATIONS between 1-30 P. M. and 6 P. M.

FIREWORKS IN BACK BAY DECEMBER 4TH.

NO LOCAL TRAINS will run between COLABA and GRANT ROAD, from 10-0 P. M., until 12.45 A. M After 12-45 A. M. Trains will commence running from Colaba and Church Gate to Stations beyond Grant Road only. Passengers will not be booked to and from Marine Lines and Charni Road.

After the Fireworks in Back Bay are over i.e., from about 11-30 P. M., Trains will run every 10 minutes from Grant Road to Andheri, stopping at all Stations, and connecting Trains will run onwards from Andheri.

Level-crossing Gates between Chowpatti and Colaba will be closed as may be required for the passage of Trains upto 11 P. M. but from 11 P. M., upto 12-45 A. M. no Trains will be run South of Grant Road and the Gates will be kept open uninterruptedly. Chowpatti Level-crossing will be specially widened for this occasion.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 27th November, 1911.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

RESERVED ACCOMMODATION ON the 3rd and 4th December, by the Northern Express and by the Durbar Special, on the 4th December, is being arranged by the Traffic Superintendent, in these offices.

Tickets and Special coupons for these trains will be issued from this office and intending Passengers are hereby advised that without a special coupon they will not be able to gain admission to the Station.

Intending Passengers are requested either to call or send someone on their behalf to the office of the Traffic Superintendent, during office hours, on any day between November 29th and December 3rd to purchase tickets and obtain coupons.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 29th November, 1911.

NOTICE.

NEW WORKSHOP CLASSES for Sub-overseers, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers commence from January 1912.

Candidates for admission to the Sub-overseer class must have passed one of the following examinations :—

(1). the School Final Examination,
(2). the European High School Examination,
(3). the full Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce,
(4). the Cambridge Senior Local Examination.

2. In the absence of any candidate who has passed one of these Examinations, a Matriculate may be admitted, provided that—

(i). he passed the Matriculation Examination not later than 31st December 1909, and
(ii). the admission is made before 31st July 1913.

After 31st July 1913 no Matriculate shall be admitted in the Sub-overseer class unless he is qualified under some other rule.

Entrance Examination for Mechanical and Electrical Engineers takes place on the 4th January, 1912.

Application with one Rupee registration fee should reach Principal on or before 25th December, 1911.

B. A. SOLOMON,
for Superintendent.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

"MINIMGRAND"

LIPP GRAND, AT THE PRICE OF A COTTAGE PIANO.

PIANOFORTE SPECIALLY BUILT FOR INDIA.

In the large field of choice offered by Messrs. Marcks & Co., Ltd., in Horizontal Grand and Upright Pianos in their collection of the

CHOICEST OF CHOICE PIANOS.

THE *Lipp "MINIMGRAND"* possesses a volume of tone and elasticity of touch not to be found in many grand pianos of much greater length. It entirely supersedes all grades of a similar length made by any maker in the world.

If you will give us the opportunity we will prove all we state.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 30th Nov., 1911.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

THE Home papers give us the full text of Lord Selbourne's address to the Oxford undergraduates in which he had something to say upon the assumed declension of the Civil Service because the best men of the University now prefer a Home to an Indian career. He is probably not a first rate authority upon the point as his principal administrative experience has been acquired in South Africa, but all the same it is interesting to have the verdict of a possible future Secretary of State who may seek to give effect to his views when an opportunity occurs after the demolition of the present Government. "When I was "at Oxford," said his Lordship, the best brains went to India and the second best to the Home Civil Service. Now the best men are all preferring to take the best risks. This means that at the age of thirty a man would rather be a clerk writing minutes, with no responsibility at all, than ruling millions of his fellow-creatures with a power to influence for good and for happiness every one of those millions. I view the situation with dismay and cannot conceal my disgust. The differences is as between a conscientious mangold worsel and a benevolent eagle. I believe it to be a very bad sign that this generation is playing for safety, not for honour, for security and not for work." Leaving etymologists to decipher the real meaning of his somewhat ponderous metaphor, the conclusion derivable from the rest of the phraseology is that the service has deteriorated because modern Oxford men of the highest scholastic attainments choose a Home career in preference to the doubtful advantages open to them in the East. The suggested impairment of personal courage may be dismissed as a baseless imputation. for whatever the causes for this preference may be it is certainly not one of them, as pace the Oxford disinclination for adventure, there is still no lack of good men to choose from, although they may not be wreathed with academic honours. The present Chancellor of the University has already commented upon this disinclination in less tempestuous language, so there is no doubt of its existence and also that Oxford is not the only seat of learning at which the feeling prevails. Also, the Indian Civil is not the only one of the services which fails to attract high placed graduates as a similar complaint has been made regarding the medical department, and quite recently the "British Medical Journal" has devoted several articles to a consideration of the causes of this scholastic boycott. The explanation is attributable to the new policy of encouraging Indian aspirations to the higher judicial and administrative appointments which were hitherto earmarked for Anglo-Indian members of the service. It is not due to apprehensions of personal safety, or to a decrease in the British stamina which planted our Empire in the East and will maintain it until destiny decrees otherwise. The new position is governed by the common place law of supply and demand, and the best men from the Universities and the public schools of the United Kingdom, recognising that under the changed conditions India offers fewer opportunities for personal distinction than was formerly the case prefer the more placid careers offered by Home occupations or the possibilities presented by the Colonial services. Under the new order of affairs Indians may aspire to any positions short of Chief Commissionerships or the principal posts in the larger provincial administrations, and it may be that the inclusion of these offices within their sphere is a consummation dependent upon time and personal aptitude. There can be no question that the withdrawal of a number of higher appointments from exclusive British occupancy has diminished the eager competition which marked the older stages of the Civil Service examinations, with the results complained of by Lord Selborne and other patriotic orators.

Other points for consideration as affecting the present position, are the slowness of promotion in many of the administrations—a situation which is now evoking protests from the Punjab Civilians—and the schedules of emoluments attached to the various grades below the higher appointments. Many of these were fixed years ago when the cost of living in India was much below present standards, and it was possible for men to save a fair percentage of their salaries without neglecting any of their social obligations. But nowadays Civilians, below the grades of a first class Collectorship or district judge, must become anchorites if they wish to hoard rupees. Even were this permissible or desirable it is questionable whether their accretions would ever convert them into capitalists. But to the stagnation in emoluments the Government have superadded the obligations of the policy of sympathy and closer associations with the classes who now claim recognition from its representatives of every degree. The consequence of this is that all Civilians who desire to retain the esteem, and the sequences arising from it, of the heads of their administrations, are committed to a career of garden parties or other forms of social commingling, which are doubtless admirable incentives to the new ideals, but make considerable inroads upon salaries already depreciated from other causes. The Government of India have recently chartered a roving Commissioner, who came off second best in his tilt with the Karachi Chamber of Commerce the other day, charged with discovering the reasons for the advance in prices and other economic alterations. When that problem has been solved, a natural corollary to its comprehension should be a rise in Civilian wages—without the preliminary inconveniences of a strike—if it is desired to expunge discontent from the service and to attract those cultured undergraduates whose patriotic obliquities have evoked Lord Selborne's censure.

A consultation of Anglo-Indian annals relating to the latter half of the fifties reveals that very similar predictions were then made concerning the prospective declination of the service as a result of the abolition of Haileybury and the Company's system of nominations through the Directorate. Ichabod was inscribed by the pessimists on the traditions and personnel of the Corporation which had developed from the underpaid writerships of the eras of Clive and Warren Hastings to the most perfect system of administration in the world. But somehow these vaticinations did not come to pass, for the men who succeeded the Haileybury group were a brilliant refutation to the forebodings of the prophets as many of their names are inscribed on the bead-roll of our national story, while their achievements will be commemorated in the marble Valhalla arising in Calcutta. The discoveries of the recent Decentralisation Commission are largely responsible for present apprehensions touching the supposed declination of the Service, and Lord Selborne and others are emphasizing these revelations by their condemnations of the policy of boycott at the Universities. Until this development occurred, for the reasons ascribed above, Oxford and Cambridge were accepted as the legitimate successors of the old East India "alma mater," and their comparative withdrawal from this position is viewed with a dismay which recalls the divinations of the latter fifties when Haileybury was closed. But so long as Anglo-Saxon youths have brains and ambitions and have not shed their patriotic ideals—all of which are at present in full operation—there will be no lack of eligible candidates for Indian posts, even though they may not come through the media of the Universities and be adorned with degrees and diplomas. For experience teaches that it is not always the men of the most acute mentality who develop into the best type of officials, or that they are the exclusive possessors of the personal magnetism which is one of the valuable equipments in the Civilian armoury. In these respects the men who have come to India in the last decade or so are not inferior to the older and more brilliant competition-wallahs whose advent aroused the apprehensions of the pessimists of the late fifties, and though we may welcome the discussions now proceeding as indications of a strong desire to uphold the splendid standards and traditions of the Service, there are no symptoms of declination which are not easily remediable by the application of the emollients suggested in this article.

* * *

SIR SASSOON DAVID'S GIFTS.

IT was a happy circumstance that so shortly before the arrival of Their Majesties in Bombay on their second visit to their Empire of India, that occasion should arise in Bombay, the beautiful "gateway of India," for the unveiling by the Governor of the first statue of the King, which has been erected upon this great continent. It is true that the statue is intended rather to perpetuate the memory of the King's first visit as Prince of Wales; that it is supposed to represent him in the character of Prince of Wales. But seeing that it has been erected since His Majesty's accession to the Throne, and has been unveiled at a date so near to his arrival in this City as King-Emperor and not as Prince, it will always be regarded by the people as a statue of King George V. and Sir George Clarke was quite justified in proudly claiming the privilege of unveiling the first statue of His Majesty to be erected in India. It was a happy circumstance, then that the occasion should approach so closely to the King's arrival, as on that account it can hardly fail to be closely associated in the popular mind with the actual personality of His Majesty. Standing in so bold and prominent a place, in such near proximity to the scene of his actual landing, the bronze figure of the King will thus always be to his subjects in Bombay a vivid reminder of his close personal relation to his Indian Empire, and his deep personal interest in his Indian people. It will serve to impress indelibly in the memory of the Indians of the Bombay Presidency, that this personal relation not only exists between the British Crown and the Indian nations, but that in the person of George the Fifth it has been expressed in his visit to this Empire, as its ruler.

This feeling was the dominant note of the interesting ceremony, which on Monday was performed in the Museum grounds, but at the same time we may say without disrespect that this side of the function was almost equalled in interest by an incident in it, which is of purely local significance. We refer, of course, to the munificent gift of eight lakhs of rupees, which was made by the gentleman, Sir Sassoon David, who is also the donor of the statue. This is by no means the first generous gift, which Sir Sassoon has made for philanthropic and charitable purposes and it is of a magnitude which includes it amongst the most princely contributions to public funds, which have been recorded in recent years. That however is not its most notable feature. We applaud Sir Sassoon for having set an example of making such a large gift under conditions of such little restriction. It is well known that many Indian gentlemen in making gifts of this character surround them with such restrictions, as if they do not entirely destroy the utility of their charity, at least limit its power of beneficence. Instances will too readily occur to mind for us to make invidious mention here. Sir Sassoon David, on the contrary, made his splendid donation under conditions, which practically amount to no restriction whatever. The funds are in trust and to begin with will be devoted to the establishment of rural schools of agriculture, the improvement of agricultural methods and the provision of hostels for students—all objects which Goverment has at present very much at heart. However "if at any time it should appear to the Trustees that the moneys at their disposal cannot be advantageously utilized in any of the ways mentioned above, the Government shall have power to sanction the diversion of the funds to any other object which in the opinion of Government is likely to promote the welfare of the people of the Presidency." Thus Government have been given a free hand in the use of the income of this money, and will be at liberty so soon as any one object may appear to have been fulfilled to apply it to some other suitable need of the moment. There is thus no danger that Sir Sassoon David's gift will be used in any superfluous manner, and we hope that some similar provision will not be overlooked by those who may become donors of the future.

* * *

THE CHINESE REBELS.

Reuter's cable from Hongkong stating that the Chinese revolutionaries have asked for an armistice of three days in which to secure the consent of "the other provinces" to the Government's terms, may we hope be regarded as an augury of the re-establishment of peace in China. Whether it is a confession of weakness of the anti-Manchu party is a matter we need not consider in view of the fact that it may lead to the suspension of the present complications. It may cheerfully be admitted that since the rising first began, both sides to the dispute have scrupulously avoided coming into conflict with foreign interests, which considering all the circumstances that usually attend similar troubles in the Celestial Empire. That is a fact to be grateful for. At the same time any lengthy extension of the trouble cannot fail to have a disastrous effect on British trade, particularly in cotton goods. Only a few days ago, we were told that further dislocations of labour were possible in Lancashire owing to the fact that the employers in the weaver industry, as a reason for demurring to an advance in wages, really due under the Brooklands agreement, referred to a "gloomy outlook in view of Chinese complications." There are, of course, other and more humane considerations that might be taken into account, but from the single point of view of trade itself a settlement is now particularly desirable.

WITH the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. C. E. L. Kappelhoff as Consul for Austria-Hungary at Aden, vice Mr. Eecher, retired.

LADY Dane has been pleased to be the patron of the Punjab Provincial branch of the Bharat Stri Mahamandal or the Indian Women's Congress of which Mrs. Sarala Devi Chaudurani, B. A., is the General Secretary.

AT a recent meeting of the Law Faculty of the Punjab University held in the Chamber of Sir Arthur Reid Chief Justice of the Punjab it was decided to recommend Mr. Kumwarsain, M. A., Bar at Law, to the Syndicate for the post of Principal of the University Law College.

A CORRESPONDENT wires that the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy has been elected President of the forthcoming Industrial Conference at Calcutta and has accepted the office.

MR. HENRY LABOUCHERE, proprietor of *Truth*, who, from 1880 to 1906, was a prominent Radical member of the House of Commons, completed his eightieth year on Nov. 10.

THE Official Receiver in London has announced hopes that a further payment of four shillings in the pound will be made shortly to the depositors and current account customers of the Birkbeck Bank.

AN application to lengthen the warship tier in the Tyne by 100 feet for the accommodation of the recently-launched super-Dreadnought "Monarch" has been considered by the Tyne Commissioners at Newcastle.

THE question of maintaining our food supplies in time of war was discussed at a meeting on Nov. 10 which was attended by members of both Houses of Parliament. Among the points brought forward were the protection of trade routes, and the need for passing a short Act of Parliament making all the food in the country, on the outbreak of hostilities, the property of the Government at the usual market prices. The question of constructing a number of special cruisers for the protection of trade was introduced. Lord Willoughby de Broke presided at the conference.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.

GERMAN DIET ELECTIONS.

The date for the general parliamentary elections has been fixed by the Imperial Government on January 12th. By this announcement the efforts of the parties to prepare for the fight, though they had been pretty lively before, have been doubled. The culmination point thus far was perhaps the Conservative Convention in Silesia, for even the political opponents admit that it has been a great success.

But it is to be remembered that it was a foregone conclusion that in the province of Silesia the situation was more promising than anywhere else. For there can be no doubt that at the forthcoming elections the Conservatives will be supported by no other party but by the Centre. Now there are no Centrists in those parts of the country where the Conservatives have the best chances: Eastern Prussia, Pommerania, Mecklenburg, Brandenburg and the larger part of Saxony being peopled almost exclusively by Protestants. In all these districts the alliance with the Centre is of no practical advantage for the Conservatives in the struggle against the Liberals and Social-Democrats.

On the other hand the federal position of the Centre Party is hardly better. There are only a few constituencies where the Centre has a chance of gaining a majority by the support of the Conservatives. The vast majority of this party's parliamentary districts is situated along the Rhine river, in Bavaria, Wirttemberg, Baden and Alsace-Lorraine. In all these regions Conservatives do hardly exist, and the Centre will have to fight its battle single-handed against the Liberals and the Social-Democrats. On former occasions the bitter antagonism between these two parties was a great help to the Centre. But a new feature of the new electioneering campagne is the agreement of the two parties of the Left, not to fight against each other but to stand together against the predomineering Centre party. A number of by elections have brought remarkable surprises; the two old antagonists combined with a view of depriving the Centre of a seat held for a generation—and they have succeeded. In this way the Rhenish parliamentary borough of Dusseldorf and the two country divisions of Constanz in Baden and of Kempten in Bavaria have been lost to the Centre. This loss has been all the more accentuated, because the population in these three districts is almost entirely Roman Catholic. We may reckon with the possibility that the Centrists will loose from ten to fifteen seats on January 12th. Such a defeat has not been experienced by this party for the last thirty years.

But however the electioneering battle may turn out, whatever parties may lose or win, one thing remains certain, viz., that the future Diet will not show a distinct physiognomy. Already now there are more than a thousand candidates nominated for the 397 seats in the Diet. Nor can we say that among this large number there are more than half a dozen men of superior quality. A great change has come over the Diet since the days of its creation forty years ago. In the beginning men of European fame stood for a constituency that approached them. There were among the members such generals as Prince Frederick Charles ("the Red Prince") and Count Moltke, such lights of science and learning as Rudolf Virchow, Professor Gneist Mommsen and Simson, the President of the Supreme Court of Judicature, such great debaters as Kleist-Retzow and Gerlach among the Conservatives, Windthorts and the brothers Reichensperger among the Centre, Rudolph von Bennigsen, Bamberger and Baron Stauffenberg among the National-Liberals, Herr Richter among the Radicals, Herr Bebel and Herr Liebknecht among the Social Democrats. Of all these parliamentary lights only Herr Bebel has survived. The new generation of parliamentary leaders has not yet produced men of sufficient significance to be taken notice of abroad. The consequence is that the Imperial Diet gradually lost its reputation both with the Government and with the public at large. We do not expect that the new Diet by its probable composition will recover the lost ground.

A SOCIAL LEGISLATION.

When the codification of State Insurance for workmen was promulgated on July 19th, 1911, it was the general belief at home and abroad that for the first time a definite shape had been given to social legislation and that problems of this kind would now cease to occupy the attention of the legislative authorities. It was the experience of thirty years of workmen's insurance practice that was embodied in that Labourer's Statute, and it was acknowledged that the employers had been induced to do the utmost possible for their working hands by submitting to these provisions. Indeed as far as the labouring masses are concerned, there is no need to legislate for them in Germany; they have their insurance whether they are employed in the fields or in manufacturies, in the household or in the shop, on land or on sea. But in the meantime the Imperial Government has attacked a new problem and, after ten years' preparation, has drafted a new Social Legislation Code of 389 paragraphs, that on the 20th of May could be laid before the Imperial Diet.

The object in view is to provide for a social class above the workmen, but still employed and dependent, if not on wages, but on "salaries". The clerks, masters, officers, etc., of private business concerns were to be equally benefitted as the workmen proper. In their common interest the system of compulsory contributions was likewise adopted. The limit of their liability to insure themselves was fixed by the maximum of £250 sterling salary per year. But all employees earning less are grouped together and supposed to insure: captains and officers on ships, as well as teachers and governesses, actors and members of a German band. The duty begins for every profession with the end of the sixteenth year of age. Then he, or as the case may be, she, is compelled to pay regularly during employment, in order to acquire the right of drawing a pension in case of invalidity or after the completion of the 65th year and of leaving a rent to his widow and orphans of minor age (fixed at 18 years). On the whole we perceive an organisation similar to what has been at work for years in the interest of workmen earning £100 sterling a year.

Even the principle of distributing, between employer and employee, the duty of paying the insurance premiums reminds us of the Workmen's Insurance Law. There is, however this difference, that the single payments fall due monthly, instead of weekly. We find a scale of nine classes, according to the salaries earned. The lowest premium is fixed at 1 sh 6 d per month, the highest at 26 sh 6 d. As the most convenient way of collecting such small items the stamp system has again been resorted to, the Insurance Office providing forms on stiff board that are to be redelivered after a certain time. For male persons the minimum of monthly contributions is fixed at 120, ere a pension can be granted on account of invalidity or old age; women may derive the same advantage already after 60 monthly payments. But for the orphans left by a widow the right of drawing a pension will also be limited to cases, in which the mother has paid 120 times.

The amount of the pensions appears pretty high. For the insured himself after 120 months of paying one fourth of the total, and then for every further payment made one eigth will be granted. The widow receives 2-5 of what her deceased husband would be entitled to in case of invalidity, and the children get 1-5 each. There is, however, a clause that the total received by a widow and her children must not exceed the amount that would have been due to the husband, if he had survived and become an invalid.

As mentioned already, the preparations of this Bill were going on for the last ten years. One of the most discussed questions was, whether an entirely new organisation should be built up for this insurance of the middle class bread winners, or whether the existing Workmen's Insurance Office of the Empire could be entrusted with this additional work. It was decided in the former sense. In Berlin now a new Imperial Insurance office will be erected; at its head a board of directors, a Committee of administration, Sub-Committees of surveyors of rents and a Council of Delegates are proposed.

As in other countries we find in Germany Life Insurance Companies that have taken up the insurance of employees in case of old age and invalidity. Especially have large works, banks, warehouses, shipping firms founded pension funds for their employees and given them an opportunity for providing wisely for their family. The question was how these insurance organisations were to be dealt with. The Draft proposes to allow the option of a private Insurance, if the benefits promised are at least equal to those of the State Insurance. In that case the duty of paying premiums to the State Office will be dispensed with, as there is an equivalent "Substitute." Otherwise these private contracts will only be considered as "supplementary" to the compulsory legislation and not allowed to interfere with it.

The Diet that is again to be convened on November 8th is therefore called upon to deliberate on a very comprehensive subject of social legislation. Whether the Bill will pass through the three readings during the remaining few weeks of session, is very doubtful. The new Elections being fixed on January 12th, there will not be sufficient time for considering the 389 paragraphs with the usual thoroughness. Probably the new Diet will take over the thankful task.

THE NEW TOWN-HALL.

The second Town-Hall of Berlin has been inaugurated. It is destined to supplement the accommodation afforded by the well-known "Red-House", in the Konigstrasse, that was only erected in 1869. The City was very fortunate with this first Town-Hall, as it must be classed among the most impressive buildings of its kind. Its architect Waesemann gave us a fortress-like red brick edifice finely decorated by Terracotta Reliefs with a huge square tower of lofty dimensions. But as time went on, the rapidly growing City wanted additional offices in the neighbourhood. On the Muhlendamm another solid structure was erected; but nobody can say that it has any monumental merits. Its architect made the mistake of choosing an ugly yellow for the masonry and of neglecting altogether the effect of pleasant proportions. He created an eye-sore at a spot, where formerly a picturesque view was obtained along the banks of the Spree river in the heart of Berlin. The general verdict was that this edifice does not count as a monumental building and it was handed over entirely to the municipal Savings Bank. Now a third time a grand problem fell to the City Architect: a second Town-Hall or as it was dubbed a "TownHouse" was to be erected. Fortunately the proper man was available in the person of the City Architect Professor Ludwig Hoffmann, the builder of the Imperial Courts of Justice at Leipzig. He took a long time over the task; not less than ten years. It has been said that in this age of electricity even a monumental structure need not take such a long time to build. But Herr Hoffmann did not yield. He is one of those architects who delight in the fine workmanship of every detail and he does not allow even a trifle to be fixed definitely unless he is sure it is as perfect as he can procure it.

The new Town-House is situated in that part of Berlin that is hardly ever visited by our foreign guests. After all, it is the most picturesque part of the City: Old Berlin with its crooked streets, its incredible provincial aspects, its old Churches overtopped by green copper and zinc roofs and clock-towers, with the venerable square of the Grey Friars, with old houses and quiet places in the midst of the throng of a bewildering traffic in the neighbouring thoroughfares. The site available, between four of these old streets has a most irregular shape. Herr Hoffmann made a virtue of necessity by varying the height and turning the axes of the wings accordingly. He kept as far as outward appearance goes, two points in view. Firstly the building was to contain about 1,000 office rooms of moderate size; secondly it was on all sides adjoining very narrow streets.

The sombre and powerful character of the fronts well corresponds to these conditions. As material he chose a grey shell-lime, because its smoothed surface very soon gets a nice patina under the influence of wind and weather. The ground floor is held in rustic bossage, so as to form a powerful footing for the huge pillars and semi-columns that support the attics. Solid and serious, strong and monumental is the impression produced everywhere. The roof is pretty steep and out of it a steeple rises to remarkable height. This steeple is quite original in conception. It is round, surrounded by columns through two stories and crowned with an egg-shaped helmet. Very graceful is the broach and lantern of the steeple. The ascent is either made by elevator or by very commodious stairs, and from the top one gets the finest view obtainable over the City. The whole Interior is adapted to the practical requirements of the municipal service but by no means monotonous. An oval Conference Room is as pretty as it could be. The large Assembly Hall in which the inauguration took place is more like a square glassed over. Its chief decoration is a bronze bear, suggestive of the coat-of-arms of the city. It is the work of the sculptor Professor Wrba.

Indeed it is a fine edifice that Berlin has received from the genius of Hoffmann. Its style is entirely modern and original but it keeps in line with the best barock structures of which the older part of Berlin contains many good specimens.

L. ASCH.

MISSIONARY FINED.

Charge of Impersonation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 29.

The Allahabad High Court has upheld the conviction and sentence of a fine of Rs. 45, passed on the Rev. George Wilson, a missionary, by the District Magistrate of Muzzaffarnagar, for personating a public servant. The facts of the case were that, two of the missionary's converts were sent up for trial by the Police for bad livelihood, and he exerted himself in their defence. It was alleged that Mr. Wilson went to two of the prosecution witnesses and told them that he was an Inspector of the Secret Police Service and took down their statements which were favourable to the converts. Mr. Wilson, it is alleged, went also to a third prosecution witness representing himself as the joint magistrate, and took down a similar statement. The magistrate found that although Mr. Wilson had not used any force or inducement to take those statements, yet he had falsely impersonated others and found him guilty of the offences under Section 170 I. P.C. fining him Rs. 15 for each offence. The High Court on revision refused to interfere.

MAGISTRATE'S TREASURY RIFLED.

Constable under Arrest.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 29.

A Poonamallee correspondent reports that on the night of the 27th inst., the cash-chest in the sub-Magistrate's treasury was broken into. It is alleged that the police constable on guard, whilst on duty, unscrewed the hinges of the chest and, out of Rs. 4,000 then in the chest, removed 100 ten-rupee notes. The constable who was to relieve him came earlier than was expected and saw him thrust a bundle into the inside of his jacket. The culprit, when questioned, gave such evasive answers that the suspicions of the relieving man were aroused. He arrested him and took him to the Deputy-Superintendent of Police. The thief is said to be only a recruit in the force.

ASHE MURDER TRIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 29.

Before the Special Tribunal yesterday afternoon, Mr. B. Narasinha Rao, Advocate, began his address for the fourth accused, and said that a large mass of evidence had been allowed in which would not affect his clients unless there was reasonable ground to suppose that he was one of the conspirators. Counsel then proceeded to deal with the evidence of the approvers, Arumugam and Somasundaram in regard to the conspiracy alleged by the prosecution and pointed out discrepancies in the evidence.

MISS MARY WALLACE SHILLITO has offered to Oxford University, for the permanent endowment of a readership in Assyriology, a sum of £10,000. A decree was submitted to Congregation on November 21, gratefully expressing acceptance of the offer, and decreeing the establishment of the readership, under regulations then to be submitted.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

IMPORTANT ADMIRALTY CHANGES.

"In the Interest of the Public Service."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 28.

It is officially stated that the King has offered a peerage to Admiral Sir A. K. Wilson, who, however, has been allowed to decline the honour for personal reasons.

Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman, Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet, Vice-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg and Captain Pakenham, have been appointed Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Vice-Admiral Sir George Callaghan has been appointed to the command of the Home Fleet and Vice-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe to the command of the second division of the Home fleet.

Rear-Admiral Hamilton has been appointed to the command of the third and fourth divisions of the Home Fleet, Rear Admiral Burney to the command of the Atlantic Fleet, and Rear-Admiral Sturdee to the command of the fifth Cruiser Squadron.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Rear-Admiral Briggs remains a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty. Rear-Admiral Charles Madden is appointed Rear-Admiral commanding the first division of the Home Fleet, and Vice-Admiral Sir George Egerton will receive command of a Home port on the first vacancy.

Mr. Churchill Explains.

Before the Commons adjourned yesterday, Lord Thynne asked whether the three Sea Lords had resigned, and what was the reason for a change unprecedented in the history of the Admiralty.

Mr. Churchill replied that Admiral Sir A. K. Wilson was due to retire in March, on attaining the age of seventy years, and Rear-Admiral Madden in January, on promotion and appointment to a sea-going command.

Mr. Churchill continued:—"I was thus confronted with the resignation of half the Board, including its most important member, at a period when the Commons would be discussing the Estimates, and when most important work would be in full transaction.

At the present time, the issues are open, and decisions have to be taken governing Admiralty policy and finance during the next two years. Having regard to the great changes necessary at the beginning of the year, I decided, after careful consideration, and discussion with Mr. Asquith and my colleagues, that it would be better in the interests of the public service, and the Navy, that the changes should occur now and give the new men a free hand to decide on issues which, otherwise, would have been stereotyped and over which they would have little effective control. No difference of any kind, personal or public, has arisen."

Mr. Churchill paid a tribute to the new Lords and mentioned Captain Pakenham, who had had the rare distinction of having been on Admiral Togo's flagship throughout the Russo-Japanese war and was present at the battle of Tsushima. He thought the appointments would commend themselves to the whole Navy, the best judges of Naval matters. He further said he hoped much of the future of Vice-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe.

"Normal Working Events."

Mr. Churchill hoped the House would believe that the distribution of the commands of the fleet was undertaken for no other reason than to secure the best service for the State, which the need of the times required. The changes, which were slightly anticipated, were regular, normal, working events and implied no slur or reproach on any member of the outgoing Board.

Mr. Churchill declared:—"I am quite prepared should the necessity arise, to show that any rumours or statements which have been made regarding the positions or dispositions of the fleet are wholly baseless, in so far as they suggest that absolute security has not at all times been maintained.

"I should like to record my sense of the great services of Sir Arthur Wilson to the Navy and to the State, which have gained the universal respect of those who have had the good fortune to serve under him, or have had the honour of being associated with him."

Lord Thynne said that Mr. Churchill had not dealt with the reason for the resignation of Sir George Egerton, and asked whether the three Lords had resigned on their own initiative, or whether they had been removed; and whether there was any precedent for trying to synchronise the appointments of three Lords.

Mr. Churchill replied that it was necessary to consider the constitution of the Board as a whole, and in the interest of the formation of the board as a whole he had informed Sir George Egerton that His Majesty approved of the changes. Sir George Egerton would be appointed to the chief command of an important Home port on the first vacancy. No reproach or slur rested upon Sir George Egerton's public or professional reputation. The change was necessary to produce a Board which would be a complete unit, and which, as a whole, would be most effective in working, which meant that the change was necessary in the interests of general administrative efficiency. That was the sole reason for Sir George Egerton's resignation.

Regarding the question whether the Sea Lords had resigned, or had been removed, he thought that the procedure followed was perfectly regular. When he apprised the Sea Lords that His Majesty had assented to the changes, they naturally accepted these changes in the true spirit of the naval service, which was not to put personal considerations over the interests of the service.

Press Comment.

The *Daily Telegraph* says that the selections will give widespread satisfaction. They are most progressive officers.

The *Morning Post* says that the appointments will generally command confidence. The paper mentions that Rear-Admiral Sturdee was formerly Lord Charles Beresford's chief of staff.

The *Morning Post* congratulates Mr. Churchill on speedily discovering that there is much to be done.

The *Daily News* thinks that the changes show that Mr. Churchill is avoiding recognition of personal feuds in the Navy.

The *Daily Chronicle* considers that there is nothing in the personality of the new Lords to indicate any profound changes.

According to the *Morning Leader*, Mr. Churchill has made an undeniably strong step, which has the merit of placing the responsibility on proper shoulders, those of a Minister.

The *Times* says that Mr. Churchill's selection appears to be in every way unexceptionable. The paper anticipates that the most notable departure in his policy will be the creation of a war staff.

The *Daily Mail* says that Mr. Churchill has given proof of good intentions and of administrative ability.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

Sir E. Grey's Criticism of Mr. Shuster.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Speaking in the House of Commons with reference to Persia, Sir Edward Grey defended the Anglo-Russian Agreement, which he said, came into existence because the situation in Persia was very unsatisfactory and unstable. Its object was to prevent Russia and Britain diplomatically mining and counter-mining against each other.

Mr. Shuster, said Sir Edward, set to work with good intentions and single-mindedness; but did not take account of the peculiar political considerations underlying the Agreement. He had appointed Major Stokes, who had never made a secret of expressing anti-Russian feelings. Russia, while she did not object to Mr. Shuster's appointments of Britishers at Shiraz and Ispahan, objected to that of Mr. Lecoffre at Tabriz which was near the Russian frontier. The attitude of Russia was not unreasonable. Adherence to Mr. Shuster's principle would lead simply to the Anglicizing of the Persian official service and the disappearance of the Agreement.

Sir Edward reviewed the dispute between Russia and Mr. Shuster, and said Mr. Shuster, as an American citizen, had a perfect right to circulate what he pleased on political affairs; but he had no right to circulate, as a Persian official, pamphlets attacking a neighbour. Such a situation was impossible.

Sir Edward defended the despatch of British troops to Persia on the ground of chaos and insecurity of the property and lives of British subjects.

Referring to independence, he said it was absolutely essential that Persia should take into account the Russian and British interests in the parts adjoining the frontier.

Sir Edward concluded:—"The Government in Teheran ought to realise the impossibility of employing an official openly hostile to Russia, and of an attempt to thrust out Russian interests in North Persia."

Mr. Shuster's Removal Demanded.

Reuter understands that Russia demands the removal of Mr. Shuster, and that the American Government is not prepared to support the official.

The Russian troops will not advance farther unless the necessity arises.

Sir Edward Grey, replying to Mr. Mitchell-Thompson, said:—"Russia has informed us that her military measures in Persia are purely provisional and that she has no intention of infringing the principles of the Anglo-Russian Convention.

EMPIRE TRADE RELATIONS.

Composition of the Enquiry.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Mr. Asquith, to-day, stated that a Commission, to enquire into the trade relations of the Empire, would be appointed as early as possible. He was not able to promise that it would be completed by the end of the year. It was proposed, he said, that there would be one member from each Dominion, and six from the United Kingdom.

THE INSURANCE BILL.

Mr. Lloyd George and the Servants' Tax.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Mr. Lloyd George, to-day, addressed a deputation of servants with reference to the Insurance Tax.

The Chancellor dwelt on the benefits and the various forms which they might take. He pointed out that all parties in the House of Commons supported the inclusion of servants in the scheme, but said that if it were the desire of the vast majority of servants to be excluded, the House of Commons would listen to this desire.

INDIAN MILITARY AVIATORS.

The Question of Gratuities.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

In the Commons, to-day, Colonel Yate asked whether Lord Crewe would consider the advisability of giving Indian officers, getting pilots' certificates for aviation, the same gratuity of £75 as was given to British officers.

Mr. Montagu replied that Lord Crewe must await the proposals of the Government of India, and must depend on the intention to institute an air battalion or similar organisation.

FRENCH MOROCCO SCANDAL.

General Compulsorily Retired.

PARIS, Nov. 28.

General Toutee, commanding in the Ujda District of Morocco, who on October 21st caused the arrest of M. Destailleur, French Commissioner, on a charge of peculation and gun-running, has been retired.

M. Destailleur has been suspended pending an enquiry.

General Drude will succeed General Toutee.

A FINCHLEY TRAGEDY.

"Lord" George Sanger Murdered.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The famous ex-showman "Lord" George Sanger was murdered at his residence at Finchley last evening, by an employee. The weapon used was a chopper. Two servants were seriously wounded.

THE U. S. CONGRESS.

President Taft and Trusts.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

A Washington message states that President Taft has completed his Message to Congress. It is devoted entirely to the Trust question. It is understood that Federal incorporation, as Mr. Taft outlined it two years ago, will be again suggested for the solving of the Trust problem.

BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY.

The Debate in the Lords.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 28.

In the House of Lords, this evening, Lord Courtney attacked the Government's policy with regard to Morocco, complaining that Sir Edward Grey appeared to believe that it was impossible to establish the same cordial friendship with Germany as with France.

Lord Morley emphasised that the Anglo-French Agreement of 1904 was in nowise hostile to Germany. Moreover, its essence was that Britain should have a free hand in Egypt, and France a free hand in Morocco. It would be intolerable if we, after taking our share of the profits, in any way refused France here. Referring to Germany, Lord Morley said there was no reason why Germany's naval expansion should impair the desire for cordial friendship which pervaded the whole nation. Germany's great progress of all kinds entitled her to national ideals and lofty ambitions. Her desire to find territories for her surplus population was most natural.

Lord Morley declared in conclusion that no Cabinet was more determined not to drift into a single unnecessary impolitic antagonism, and that determination had been successfully carried out.

Lord Lansdowne eulogised Sir Edward Grey's speech as one of the most remarkable ever delivered by a Foreign Secretary. It echoed what he believed to be a general desire for better relations with Germany.

CHINESE REVOLUTION.

Rebels Ask for an Armistice.

HONGKONG, Nov. 28.

The Revolutionaries have asked for a three days' armistice to secure the consent of the other provinces to the Government's terms, especially with regard to the retention of the present dynasty.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.

The authorities at Kiauchau have been instructed to send immediately two hundred men to Tientsin.

HONG-KONG Nov. 29.

Owing to the turbulence of a section of the Chinese population, and repeated assaults on the Police, the Governor has proclaimed a special law for the preservation of the peace.

TOKIO, Nov. 29.

According to official despatches the situation in Manchuria is becoming more serious. Japanese troops have arrived at Niuchang. Outlaws and mobs of peasants are causing unrest in the Fenchang and Fuchow districts.

NANKING, Nov. 29.

The Revolutionists have entered the city.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Italian Losses in Sunday's Fighting.

ROME, Nov. 28.

The Italian losses on Sunday at Tripoli were 16 killed and 104 wounded. At Derna the Italians had 42 casualties.

THE INDIAN POLICE.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Mr. MacCallum Scott, and Mr. Morrell, put questions to Mr. Montagu based on the Zira police torture case.

Mr. Montagu replied that the proposal to make confessions out of court inadmissible as evidence was being considered by the Government of India in consultation with the local Governments.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

The Question of Greek.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The Convocation of Oxford has, by 595 votes to 360, rejected the statute approved by congregation on the 7th inst., making Greek optional for honours candidates in science and mathematics.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Development of Indian Service

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The Cunard Company has acquired a large interest in the Anchor Line. It is believed that this will give increased scope for the development of the Indian service of the Anchor Line.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The deaths are announced of Mr. Alfred Holt, the Liverpool shipowner, and Baron Gustave Rothschild, of Paris.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The death is announced of General Sir Stanley Clarke.

[General Sir Stanley de Astel Calvert Clarke, G. C. V. O., K. C. V. O., C. M. G., Paymaster to H. M. the King and Grand Officer Legion of Honour, was born in September 1837, son of the late Colonel J. F. S. Clarke, formerly commanding the Royal Scots Greys. He married Mary Temple, eldest daughter of the Rt. Hon. Sir John Rose, Bart., G. C. M. G., in 1867. He was educated privately and appointed Cornet, 13th Light Dragoons, in 1855. He was promoted Captain in 1859, Major in 1871 Lieut.-Colonel in 1877, and Colonel in 1883 and Major-General in 1894 when he retired. He served in the Nile Campaign, 1894-55; and was in command of the Light Camel Regiment.]

A DIVORCE SUIT ALLOWED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Fletcher disposed of the divorce suit brought by Mrs. Florence Amelia Thompson against Mr. George Sprott Thompson and Ada Goodwin and the counter suit brought by Mr. Thompson against his wife and Mr. H. Doherty. Mr. Thompson is an engineer in the employ of Messrs. John King and Co., while Mr. Doherty is manager of Messrs. James Spence and Co. His Lordship held that the story told by his wife was more probable than that of Mr. Thompson and granted a decree in the first case and dismissed the suit brought by Mr. Thompson against his wife.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 28.

In reply to Sir William Byles Mr. Montagu said there had been no communications from China with reference to utilizing the Abor Expedition to demarcate the frontier of the British and Chinese spheres.

Mr. Montagu added:—"I can assure the House, emphatically, that it is not intended, as a result of the expedition, to increase the area administered by the Government of India."

Enemy's Methods of Defence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ROTUNG, Nov. 29.

The enemy's stockade, viewed from a hill and then lower down, afforded much interest to a reconnoitring party accompanied by General Bower and his staff. From the first point across the gorge, the line of the stockade could be traced up the spur and only a few of the enemy could be seen. On our first appearance we saw a large number of the enemy on the river bank, evidently at work, but upon catching sight of our party they disappeared inside the stockade, from which they could be seen watching us; and a little later two of their scouts appeared on a stretch of sand about five hundred yards distant, disappeared under cover and, running accross a shingly beach on the river bank, showed themselves again about half-a-mile off and vanished into the jungle. Both were fine tall men armed with bow and spear, and wearing Tibetan coats and sago palm haversacks. The stockade, or possibly one of the stockades could be seen almost plainly, the left flank resting on a large green rock on the river bank and evidently constructed some distance up the nullah; and yesterday three hundred of the enemy were seen in the neighbourhood of this stockade which, it seems evident, they intend to defend stoutly, hoping to find us embarrassed by that formidable obstacle, the Kekar rock. Under such circumstances it is their intention probably to attack the flanks or to subject us to the discharge of flights of arrows and of stone shoots.

A stokade as visible as this one, however, may not be the main stockade. It will be remembered that in the affair of the Egar River the stockade was carefully concealed and that a dummy stockade to serve as an obstacle was constructed. This, however, looks rather too strongly made to be of such a character. It is impossible to make a positive statement about it, or to estimate its lengths. Another stockade may be in front of it, but without doubt it is flanked on the right by rock-shoots some of which could be seen. It is probable that the Abors have set much store by this stockade and certainly there have been plenty of defenders. A few women could be seen working in the fields about a mile distant. This description of the enemy's defences will enable your readers to grasp the situation. With the methods to capture them I will deal as they present themselves.

News from the Ledum Column has been received that Mr. Scott, Political Officer, and Lieut. Marsh, 2nd Gurkhas, have been sent to Koke suffering from fever. The road from here to Egar stream has now been completed by the Sappers and Miners and the Pioneers.

SIMLA, Nov. 29.

The General Officer Commanding the Abor Expedition telegraphs from Rotung on November 28th, that the day was spent in road-making. There was heavy rain on the previous night, but the weather was clear.

THE BOMB EXPLOSION AT TUTICORIN.

Rigorous Police enquiry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 29.

Regarding the bomb explosion at Tuticorin which was reported on Monday last, a correspondent writes:—

The people in the house where the explosion occurred state that all they saw was a blinding flash followed by a terrific report. One woman who was lying down at the time on the floor was killed. A baby which was lying in a sling in front and above her fastened to one of the rafters in the roof, miraculously escaped with a slight bruise. Two other persons (a man and a woman) had several small slight wounds. Pictures in the room had the frames smashed testifying to the force of the explosion and there was a fair sized hole in the floor which must have been caused by the bomb's first impact with the ground. A few tiles in the roof had been blown away, probably by the upward effects of the explosion, and numerous bits of metal, old iron and rusty nails were found lying about the floor. The body of the unfortunate woman was found lying in a pool of blood and an old rusty nail was picked up near the wound.

Rigorous police enquiries are proceeding, but up to the present everything is shrouded in mystery. There is absolutely no clue to the perpetrators of the dastardly deed which might be said apart from anything else to give rise to some very disquieting reflections. It is quite evident that there must be some persons in this town who are well acquainted with the manufacture of bombs and perhaps who knows with that of infernal machines as well and, if we follow the line of reasoning further, there must be facilities for effective and secret manufacture of them. Who these persons are and what means they possess to carry out their nefarious designs is a problem for the Criminal Investigation Department to solve.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 29.

At an informal meeting in at Hyderabad (Sind) at which the Hon'ble Mr. Harachandrai Vishindas was present, it was decided to invite the Indian National Congress to hold its 1912 sessions in Karachi.

BANK OF BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 29.

At a meeting of the Bank of Burma on Saturday the Directors in deference to the wishes of the Bombay shareholders will move the meeting to be adjourned till 16th.

The hired transport "Rewa' is due to arrive at Karachi on the first December and will sail for Southampton on the 9th idem.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

EXORDIUM. I am very pleased to make my bow, once again, to the readers of the "Bombay Gazette." I reappear after the lapse of half a year. The interval has been spent in a way which, I believe, has proved very instructive and profitable to me. I have returned from a visit to distant lands in a new world, with a wider outlook and a stock of fresh ideas, the harvest of an open mind and assiduous observation. I have noted and studied and inquired with an eye to seek the truth. My visit to Europe has enabled me to form a more vivid and accurate conception of the distinctive features of East and West, and to realize, as a result of personal observation and experience, some of the essential facts relating to the national life and civilization of the West, which were either unknown, or but imperfectly known, to me. I did not go about as the typical globe trotter is supposed to do; still less like the average American who, in his breathless hurry to see everything, actually sees very little. I believe I am, at least, better qualified than this class of travellers to form a comparative judgment on the aspects of life and conduct, as they characterize India and Europe, and more particularly England. But I am not immediately concerned with this subject in this column, which will be devoted, as heretofore, to the purpose for which it was opened, namely, to interpret the feelings and sentiments of my countrymen in relation to public events, social, religious or political. I shall also deal especially with ideas which animate "the dumb millions," and form an essential part of their being, as an inheritance derived from their remote forefathers. I shall further resume my endeavour to express the best sense of the educated classes. The task of interpretation, faithfully and honestly performed, may within its own circle of influence, help to remove mutual misapprehensions, and may lead to a better understanding between the ruling class and the subject races of India. To smooth down asperities, to remove prejudices, to aim at a reconcilement of apparently opposing interests, to deprecate racial pride and arrogance on the one hand, and truculent hostility and sweeping vituperation on the other, should be the endeavour of the patriotic Indian, as well as the patriotic Englishman; for in a harmonious blending of the mind and heart of the European and the Indian lies the happiness and well-being of both this attitude and is perfectly consistent with the steady support and advocacy of the just inspirations of my countrymen. For these reasons, the speech delivered by King George at the Guildhall, on his return from India, is well worth recalling, and the following sentiment occurring in his noble utterance is, perhaps, of the greatest importance. "I cannot but think that every Briton who treads the soil of India is assisting towards a better understanding with the Mother Country, helping to break down prejudice, to dispel misapprehension and to foster sympathy and brotherhood. Thus, we will not only strengthen the old ties, but create new ones, and so, please God, secure a better understanding and a closer union of hearts between the Mother Country and her Indian Empire." Is not this also the high calling of every Indian?

THE MORAL PRINCIPLE. We are engrossed too much in politics. We want more of real, earnest, practical Swadeshism. Politics alone will not bring our salvation. We must strive for our economic advance, and in this I should fairly expect the Government to help us all they can. Nor should the raising of our national life and character be relegated to the back ground. It is, in fact, the very basis of the greatness of a country. The vital principle is moral. We may best pursue this object by discarding narrow prejudices and race bitterness and antipathies. We should learn to look facts, however unpleasant, in the face, to take a wide, liberal and comprehensive view of things, following in this the glorious example of Mahadeo Govind Ranade, one of the greatest men produced by India in these days.

THE ROYAL VISIT. The coming visit of the King and Queen has created an immense stir in the native communities. The masses are all agog, and are looking forward to their arrival with an expectation of keen delight. There has been an enormous influx into the city of country cousins all round, with their families, and they are parading the streets of this great town, all agape with astonishment at its size, its bewildering traffic, its array of huge buildings, and its gay and festive appearance, to which they themselves, decked out in brilliant garments, make a substantial contribution. They have come to behold the Raja, and the pomp and parade which will signalize his visit, and make it memorable to them to the end of their days. Their simple minds are taken with awe and wonder, and they will carry back to their homes wonderful tales of the fairy scenes witnessed by them. One can give a dozen good reasons for welcoming the Royal visit to India. But I do not share in the pious belief, expressed in some quarters, that the magic of his presence will drive away the forces of evil from this land. A mighty wave of enthusiasm will pass over the country, while Royalty is in our midst. But I do not think it will sensibly abate disaffection or amend the spirit of those who are seized with it. The millennium is not yet in sight. The choice of India for the Coronation is, however, most gratifying as a signal mark of honour bestowed on a country which is regarded as the Cinderella of the Empire throughout the British colonies. It will draw their eyes towards India, and will raise it in their estimation as a priceless possession of Great Britain. It will not remove the colour bar or racial prejudices, but it will bring home to the Empire a sense of the value of this great dependency as chief among the vital organs of the Empire, making for its strength and glory; and this sense may, in the fulness of time, create the respect which is due to this country, and result in a certain degree of mutual sympathy and tolerance. After all is said, it is my firm belief that respect and sympathy will come of itself, when the people of India will have risen, by the force of their own intelligence and character, in the scale of nations, as witness the example of Japan. In this instance, the difference of race and colour has not operated against the admiration evoked by her national qualities throughout the western world.

ORIENTAL CONCEPTION OF ROYALTY. Many and varied have been the suggestions as to the "boons" which should mark the King's visit and Coronation. Some recommend the release of prisoners, ordinary and political; a larger number ask for a remission of taxes. Some advocate the inauguration of public works, like irrigation, on a grand scale as a preventive of famine, while the knot of political salvationists would wish the King to announce a wide extension of the principle of representation in the Government of India. It is strange that the advocates of these several "boons" are not confined exclusively to the classes unacquainted with the limitations of constitutional monarchy. This is because we in the East, speaking for the masses in particular, have retained our old conception of the King. He is the symbol of divinity. He is all powerful and all merciful. His resources are infinite. He may give, as well as take away. He is a being quite distinct from the Sircar, and far above it. The Sircar may be hard on the people, or may do an unjust act. But the King can do no wrong, and he has as much to do with the wrong doing, if any, of the Sircar, as God Almighty himself. He is noble; he is large hearted; he is charitable; he is kind and loving. It is impossible for him to be otherwise. As he is the repository of all power, so he is the sum of all good. To the Oriental mind, therefore, there is nothing strange or incongruous in approaching the Sovereign for any favours, however extravagant, that may be desired. It cannot conceive of any limitation to his power, there are some boons, however, which it is the prerogative of the King to confer. He may gladden the hearts of aspirants to titles and honours. Already there are rumours in the air connecting certain public men with a Knighthood, and a few more favoured ones with a baronetcy. There is also a report that a certain Indian actually aspires to the peerage. I believe the Honours List will be the greatest, if not the only boon that will be conferred on India on the occasion of the Coronation.

DION.

EXHIBITION OF OLD BOMBAY.

FORMAL OPENING BY THE GOVERNOR.

SPECIAL DESCRIPTION OF THE MARATHON RACE.

THE ILLUMINATIONS LAST NIGHT.

The Exhibition of Old Bombay was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor, Sir George Clarke, at the stadium in the Exhibition grounds yesterday afternoon. The function took the form of a garden party at which a very large number of European and Indian members of "Clubland" were present.

Amongst those present were: His Excellency Sir Edmond Slade, the Naval Commander-in-Chief and Lady Slade, General Swann, the Hon'ble Mr. Lamb, the Hon'ble Mr. Morrison, Sir Sassoon J. David, Mr. Shapurji B. Broacha, Mr. J. S. W. Milne, Mr. Pheroz C. Sethna, Mr. C. C. Watson, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell, the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Orr, the Hon'ble Mr. Armstrong, the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey. The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Mr. Norotum Morarji Goculdas, Mr. James Macdonald, Dr. Stanley Reed, Mr. E. F. Nicholson Mr. R. J. Tata, the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, Mr. J. A. D. McBain, Mr. Vincent, Mr. Kazi Kbirrudin, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Mr. A. M. Tod, Mr. Sallebhoy K. Barodawalla, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. F. H. Simkin, Mr. Arthur Hill, Dr. Javle, Mr. R. P. Masani, and others.

These were entertained in a large space tastefully laid out for the service of refreshments in the centre of the enclosure. The guests began to arrive about a quarter to five and the great majority were already assembled when His Excellency and Lady Clarke, who were accompanied by Mr. C. C. Watson, Private Secretary, Captain Davis, A. D. C., and a party from Government House drove up to the entrance. They were there received by the Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, Mr. Shapurji Broacha Sheriff of Bombay, and the Secretaries, Mr. R. S. Wardlaw Milne, Mr. W. A. Haig-Brown, and Mr. Pheroze Sethna, and inside the grounds the party was joined by Admiral Sir Edmond and Lady Slade, General Swann and others. The entire party then made their way to a high covered platform from which they interested the arrival of the leading competitions in the Marathon race. As soon as these had passed the tape, Mr. Shapurji Broacha rose to request His Excellency formally to open the Exhibition.

MR. BROACHA'S SPEECH.

Mr. Broacha said:—

"I am commanded by the Secretaries and the Executive Committee to express their pleasure at your Excellency's and Lady Clarke's presence here to day and humbly to request your Excellency to declare the Exhibition open. To do this graceful and gracious function, it is not only your Excellency's privilege as Governor of Bombay and of the Bombay Presidency, but your Excellency has also acquired a right by your strenuously striving during your Excellency's tenure of office to make Bombay and Bombay Presidency physically beautiful, intellectually great in the path of practical science and thereby agriculturally prosperous.

"The glorious scene that dawns before your Excellency this evening, although it has one paternity, has many helpers. The Vulcan's head, where this glorious child was conceived and hammered out, was Wardlaw Milne's. The child looked so beautiful in limb and life, had such a massive head for intellectual developments, that godfathers and godmothers flocked around him to offer their services. Nurse Wittet in a moment of enthusiasm volunteered to wet nurse and dry-nurse the child. She was smiled upon, for she already carried one Royal baby at her breast. Nurse Kent and Nurse King came forward to do the duty alternately. How well they have nursed and reared the child, you have to look at the arrangement of the limbs, the lines, and the lineaments. General Swann and Captain Wintle volunteered to instruct the child in music and athletics; and to judge how well they have acquitted themselves I invite you every day in the Stadium to witness his prowess and performances. Our strong, silent worker Hewett was sent away to the distant parts of the Empire to purchase mathematical, musical and other instruments for the child's instruction and play, He has found a very apt pupil, for the child has already scaled the snow line of the Himalayas, the House of laughter does not shake his gravity, nor does the cake walk bring on his creepers, I strongly recommend him to you as your guide in those difficult Himalaya Passes. Narotum Norarjee undertook his instruction in arts and crafts, archæology, and other logies which you are better able to judge than I am. But the most difficult part was that of the Secretaries. Haig-Brown and Pheroze Sethna. They had to make every adjustment with mathematical precision. They had to see that no tutor runs away with his hobby, and that the body is not too much developed at the expense of the mind, nor mind at the expense of the body. In difficulty and danger they had to refer and defer to the advice of the proud pater who held the purse. Cadell who knows no fatigue and has no arrears, has been the Mayor of two palaces, one that of a royal child and the other that of the child of democracy. His treatment of both has been so impartial and just, that we have yet to discover which child he loves best.

"Your Excellency, never was an Exhibition tried on such a scale in Bombay, and if it is a success, if it is upto time, it entirely owes to a band of volunteers filled up with enthusiasm and zeal for the work which kept their imaginations captive. They have worked in unison with perfect concord and yet with military discipline. For the first three months they were in the office of the old Exhibition, morning, noon and night, and during these last two months, they have literally camped on the ground. They had scant and hurried breakfasts and late dinners. If they had worked as hard and with equal zeal in a campaign for organising victory, their breasts would have been resplendent with medals, and their names would have been mentioned in despatches. If nights could tell their tale, many a loving wife must have heard their husbands talking of old Bombay in their sleep with perspiration beading on their foreheads, when well they may have cried, "Oh! Bother Old Bombay," that could take away so much from their social duties and other works. The conception, the organization, and the execution of old Bombay Exhibition, although my friends Narotum, Sethna and others helped much, is almost entirely British. The committee have worked for no object than to do a duty to the city of their adoption and no other regard than your indulgence and charity in judging kindly of their works. This raises a moral, and I give you a message. There are few people living who have lived so long and mixed so familiarly with the English race as I have. And when my countrymen ask and yearn for sympathy, let me tell them that this proud, strong, silent and shy race yearns for your sympathy, yearns as earnestly and passionately as you do. It yearns for some recognition, some appreciation of the work the race has done, which even the most callous of us must admit. But not expressed in flowery ovations or addresses in high fulutin, terms but for real sympathy that comes from the inmost recesses of the heart, and when it comes from the inmost recesses of the heart, it has an ethereal faculty for penetrating the heart of the recipient. Make that your bridge. It will strengthen with time, subject to human idiosyncracies and the difference in race, habits and religion will allow."

ORGANIZING SECRETARY'S REMARKS.

Mr. R. S. Wardlaw, Milne, the organizing Secretary, then added some remarks giving an account of the Exhibition. He said:—

"Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,— Mr. Shapurji Broacha has referred to the personnel the Exhibition and given you an account of the various gentlemen to whom we are so greatly indebted for help and assistance and has asked me to say a few words as to the origin of the Exhibition and as to its aims and objects. The Guide book which is now available will give you full details regarding the Exhibition and some idea of the preparations which have been made and it is not desirable that I should take up your time by reciting in detail the various steps in our progress. You will however perhaps permit me to remind you that our original idea was to hold, upon the Mahaluxmi Flats or other suitable site, an Exhibition showing the Seven Islands of Bombay and perhaps by means of a water pageant, the contour of the land as it was in the seventeenth century with the addition of the Old Fort, Water Gates, etc. As in all similar undertakings, many changes have been necessary in the original scheme; Mahaluxmi was an unsuitable site and other localities where water could be employed were fully considered only to be abandoned as being inconvenient for the public and not likely to be popular. In the end by the kind assistance of His Excellency and the Military authorities we were able to secure this central site but to make full use of its many advantages over other distant positions, it was necessary to modify and alter our original ideas in many ways. The water pageant had to go, but we were able on the other hand to develop the amusement section of the Exhibition to a greater extent than was at first anticipated. We are now therefore able to portray only a portion of the Old Fort, the Old Cotton Green, Churchgate, Apollo Gate etc, but in the construction of these we have to the best of our ability endeavoured to be as accurate as possible and we are very hopeful that, even upon the diminutive scale which is alone possible, that portion of the Exhibition known as Old Bombay will be of great interest to our visitors. Few of us who daily drive along Hornby Road or Churchgate Street for example realize the vast changes that have taken place in the last fifty or sixty years and if the re-appearance of these old gates, of the Cornwallis Memorial which stood in what is now Elphinstone Circle Gardens, etc., gives you any idea however vague of the Fort portion of Old Bombay, the original scheme of the Exhibition will not have been entirely lost.

The principal idea in our minds originally however in suggesting the holding of this Exhibition was that it should be an outstanding feature of the celebrations to mark the arrival in this country of Their Gracious Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress and a hope that by creating on a larger scale than perhaps has ever hitherto been attempted in India a fete of popular amusement and interest we should help to make the occasion more than ordinarily memorable in the minds of the people of Bombay. To what extent we have succeeded you will be better able to judge after you leave this enclosure for the Exhibition proper but I may say that only the most cordial and hearty co-operation of our many friends and helpers and the generous assistance of those citizens of all communities who have guaranteed our success has made it at all possible to present the Exhibition ready for you to-day. I should like to express my most sincere and hearty thanks to each individual separately on this occasion but this is not possible and I must content myself with the statement that without the continual work at high pressure of the many who have been already referred to it would not have been possible to invite you here at date less than six months from that of the first meeting of the Committee.

To His Excellency the Governor my special thanks are due for his great interest in the project and for his active help and sympathy in all our proposals. In securing for us the most valuable patronage of His Imperial Majesty and in kindly consenting to be present on this occasion he has again made us his debtors and I have now only to ask him to still further assist us by declaring the Exhibition open and thus giving it such a start as will I trust enable us to run it successfully until the closing date arrives. As a small memento of the event, I would ask him to honour us by kindly accepting this copy of the Book entitled "Old and New Bombay" which has been specially prepared under the auspices of the Exhibition to help to give our visitors some idea of Bombay as it was as compared with the Bombay of to-day and if possible by reminding us of the past history of our City to urge us to further efforts in the future towards the welfare the happiness and the contentment of its citizens.

Mr. Milne then presented His Excellency with a copy of the commemorative book 'Old and New Bombay' which has been specially compiled as a memento of the Exhibition and His Excellency replied as follows:—

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

H. E. The Governor said:—

"Mr. Sheriff, Ladies and Gentlemen,—More than seven months have passed since I had the honour of presiding at a great public meeting in the Town Hall, convened to initiate the measures necessary for the reception of Their Imperial Majesties. I then announced the steps that Government had already taken, and I ventured to make some suggestions which were warmly received. In particular, I was anxious that our children should have an opportunity of seeing and being seen by their King-Emperor and Queen-Empress, which I had reason to know would be pleasing to Their Majesties. This has been admirably arranged. Stands are prepared for the children to enable them to view the procession on Saturday, and the Cadets will appropriately guard the line of route at this point. On Monday next, a special fete has been organized at which about 28,000 children will be reviewed by Their Majesties and will carry away a happy memory to last their lives. With the decorations of our streets which, as I pointed out would need "organization and well thought out plans," I think that all citizens of Bombay have reason to be most fully satisfied. The effect, as far as can be judged at the present time, will be splendid, and when the final touches have been given and the streets are lined with vast crowds of loyal people, tendering a heart-felt welcome to Their Majesties, the scenes will be unrivalled. It was further recognized as an essential part of the celebration of a unique event that we should try to brighten the lives of the people by spectacles which would provide them with radiant recollections to be always associated with the great historic event, and that we should not forget the humblest at a time of general rejoicing. This great Exhibition, which we have met to inaugurate, will surely bring amusement, interest and instruction to many thousands, and on Durbar day our most worthy Sheriff has arranged for the provision of a dinner for the poorest of the Bombay communities, while all over the Presidency preparations are being made to give happiness to the masses, and to spread the sense of loving kindness of which the Royal visit is the symbol.

"Much has happened since the meeting at the Town Hall and the period has been marked by strenuous and self-sacrificing work on the part of many people. I most warmly thank all who have contributed to make the reception of Their Majesties worthy of our beautiful city and a fitting expression of the heart-felt devotion of our citizens. The Sheriff has spoken eloquently of the admirable work of those who have carried this fine Exhibition to its opening ceremony, and I congratulate them most heartily on the success of their arduous labours. To Mr. Wardlaw-Milne we owe the happy suggestion that a portion of Old Bombay should be represented and though, as he has told us, changes had to be introduced when the Mahalaxmi Flats site was abandoned, I think we all agree that the maidan offers by far the greatest advantages to the mass of the people who will visit the Exhibition. It is good that our citizens should be reminded of the past and of the amazing growth of Bombay. The portrayal of a portion of the old Fort, which now exists only as a name, together with the reproduction of the Cornwallis Memorial, which I hoped we may be able to keep standing, will provide our people with a glimpse of the days that have gone. A little more than two and a half centuries have passed since the Treaty was signed which made Bombay, the possession of the Crown, and for many years progress was slow and chequered. In the fascinating volumes of James Forbes, who arrived in

Bombay in 1766, it is mentioned that the town "is about two miles in circumference with a fosse, drawbridge and several sally ports." The route which Their Imperial Majesties will traverse on Saturday is seven miles long, and it passes some of the finest modern buildings in Asia; but it will include only a fraction of the great City of to-day. The "fosse' drawbridge and several sally ports which, however necessary at one time for defence, must have been an intolerable obstruction to free movement, have happily disappeared, and in all ways Bombay is developing and expanding. In another passage, Forbes tells us that: "During my abode in India there were no arts or sciences to patronize, no literary or charitable institutions to support, and neither hospitals nor infirmaries to call forth private benevolence. What a revolution has occurred since this could be written! I doubt if there is any city in the world in which so much private benevolence on so large a scale is now actively supporting andc reating institutions of all kinds ministering to the material and intellectual needs of the people as in our Bombay. Government and the citizens in Forbes's day had no idea of the greatness that lay before them and they certainly made no attempts to prepare for it. We must not make that mistake and that I wish to impress upon you all is this. Cherish the most absolute and implicit belief in the future of our city. Its position as the finest port in the East is unrivalled and all advances in industrial and agricultural development will pay toll to Bombay. The progress of the City in the next twenty years will be much more rapid than it has been since 1891, and remembering this we must prepare to meet the certain needs of the future and to be much more careful of the interests of our successors than our predecessors not many years ago were of our interests.

"The Handbook of this Exhibition explains its wide scope and shows how amusement and instruction have been combined. Nothing seems to have been forgotten and at least three features, the Scenic railway, the illuminated Electric fountain and the Joy Wheel, are new to India. The Military displays in the great arena, which General Swann has so well devised, and in which the Navy, the Army and Volunteer forces will take part, will be on a fine scale, and athletes from many parts of India will compete in friendly rivalry for the many prizes which are being provided. The loan Exhibits will be a very interesting collection and we are all grateful to the kindly lenders, who have permitted their treasures to be seen by the public. The J. J. School of Art is to be well represented and I am glad to see that the Technical Laboratories which bear my name are showing Swadeshi pottery of a kind never before produced in India, while the work of the Architectural section of the School will prove the great progress which is being made in this important direction. In the Arts and Crafts section of the Exhibition our manufacturers and Commercial Firms are displaying a great variety of objects proving what India can do already and holding out rich promise for the future; while I am glad to see that the Talegaon factory, which my wife and I visited in the summer is to give demonstrations of the beautiful art of glass-making. It will be clear from what I have said that the Exhibition of Old Bombay provides instruction as well as amusement, and I hope that it will give an impetus to industries now in their infancy and thus help forward the progress which we all desire. And surely those who so frequently tell us with melancholy reiteration that India is steadily going down the hill will find here the practical refutation of their baseless theories and will depart wiser and more hopeful for the future of their great country.

"This is the second Exhibition which I have had the honour of opening since I came to Bombay. The first was held in the little white city on the Oval in connection with the Medical Congress, which I initiated. That Exhibition as compared with this was necessarily somewhat severe in character and the pathological objects might even have been regarded as dull while the surgical instruments were calculated to make one feel uncomfortable. Yet that Exhibition was a financial success and there was a substantial surplus when it closed. I hope and believe that the Exhibition of Old Bombay will show results far greater and that the generous and public-spirited guarantors, who made it possible will find that they are on velvet. I have noticed much criticism of late as to the price of entrance which may partly be attributed to the abnormal weather tending to produce brain irritation, I think, however, that this matter may safely be left in the hands of the Managing Committee who while necessarily desirous of financial success are, I well know, most anxious that the poor should be able to see and enjoy the many attractions which have been so thoughtfully provided here. I shall always value the book so kindly presented to me as a memento of this beautiful city for which I cherish a deep affection and the interest of which I have striven to promote.

"I have only now to say that I think the design and arrangement of the buildings reflect great credit on the architects and are alike appropriate and effective. May this Exhibition, to which His Imperial Majesty has graciously given his patronage, bring pleasure to many thousands of our people of all degrees. May it help forward our progress and suggest confidence and hope for the future. To all who have worked so zealously and whole-heartedly for its accomplishment may it remain always a memory of successful achievement worthily attained. I declare the Royal Exhibition of Old Bombay to be open to the public."

His Excellency having thus opened the Exhibition, the signal was given and the whole of the ground was immediately illuminated, Their Excellencies and party meanwhile making a tour through the grounds and buildings.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

The effect of the signal was to transform the grounds into a scene of charm and artistic beauty. Each building in the ground was outlined in soft light, some in white and colour, others in white; Clubland, the Restaurant, the Loans and Art Courts, the Theatre and the many minor structures across in the amusement section——all contributed to the general effect which was attractively brilliant. The pillars that flank the lawns round some of the buildings were waked up with electrically lit festoons of many colours, and in more than one scheme; but all harmonized.

On the left the great structure representing the Himalayas was delicately picked out in white fire, the snow capped peaks being wrought into a splendid setting. On the right the replica of the old Malabar lighthouse was entwined with spiral bands of light. But the great features of the illuminations were the main gateway and the central band-stand. These were treated similarly, and generously illuminated with lights of white and red, and green. The bandstand, in particular, lent itself to special treatment and elicited from the crowds of visitors many enthusiastic expressions of delight. It was a satisfactory introduction of the Exhibition to the public who attended the opening night in satisfactory numbers.

The bulk of the patronage, as might have been expected, was extended to the Himalayan railway on which four trains were kept engaged. The Joy wheel was probably next in popularity, the other novelties following well in line. A display of fireworks was given in the Stadium enclosure, and here again success was achieved.

On the whole we think the Committee are to be congratulated on having brought the first and most strenuous stage of their work to a successful issue, and we trust their generous labours will be rewarded by the appreciation of the public on whose behalf they undertook a very arduous task.

THE MARATHON RACE.

As Seen along the Course.

The Stadium was the scene of the finish of the Marathon Race from the Mahim end of Bandra Causeway. The entries numbered exactly a hundred, and at 4 p.m., a large number of competitors had assembled at the Mahim Cross which had been chosen as the starting point. The arranging and starting of the runners were in the hands of Captain Wintle, 96th Berars, who has worked assiduously in the interests of the race. A large number of the inhabitants of Mahim assembled to gaze wonderingly at the strangely clad throng which had disturbed the peace of their village, while two photographers busied themselves with the placing and adjusting of their apparatus. One of the interesting features of the interval before the start was the "branding" process. The rules of the race stipulated that the number of each competitor should be shown on his chest in large and legible figures. All competitors, however, satisfied the starter as regards their numbers. In fact the numbers, in design and colour, were varied and unique. Some of the entrants were satisfied with sombre black, while others of more artistic temperament had theirs picked out in their regimental colours. One aspiring youth, to make assurance doubly sure, had had affixed to his running vest his number, twenty-one, spelled out in printed capitals. The costumes, too, were varied, and in most instances where the men were soldiers they wore their respective regimental colours

The first sign of a start was the muster of the cycle brigade of whippers-in under Lieut. Gillett of the R. Warwickshire Regt. This body had volunteered to aid the runners and they cycled away at 4-25 to be stationed at various points on the course and to point out the direct route to any competitors who were in doubt. It was also part of their duty to give legitimate help to those competitors who desired it.

Meanwhile, to return to the starting post, entrants continued to arrive with their friends and broke up into groups and eagerly discussed each their own special favourite's chances in the race. Regimental men of course, were loyal to their own corps, while the Parsi competitors kept their own counsel. Each soldier had a good following of supporters who plied their men with tips and wrinkles. Among those mentioned as having good chances of figuring prominently at the end of the race were Mahoney of the Dublin Fusiliers, who has won many long distance races, and Lieut. Chadwick of the 104th Rifles. As an instance of the strong predominance of the military element in the race it is worthy of note that entries were received from the R. Warwicks, the Liverpool Regt., the Royal Scots, 75th R. G. A., the Loyal North Lancs., the 10th R. F. A., the Norfolks, the Shropshires, the 76th R. F. A., the Dorsets, the Dublin Fusiliers, the Sherwood Foresters, the 7th Dragoon Guards, the Connaught Rangers, "Y" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, the Cheshires and the 104th Wellesley's Rifles. About half-a-dozen Parsis and some other civilians completed the entries.

Time for the start was now nearing, and excitement began to show itself on the faces of some of the competitors, but it must be confessed, that the only anxiety evinced was to be in the Stadium in time to win a medal. At last, five minutes before the start Capt. Wintle called the competitors around him and explained that the cyclists who had gone on in front would direct and help any of the competitors in need of aid. He also pointed out that any competitors who were paced by friends would be disqualified. The last five minutes were ones of tension and at last a feeling of relief came, when Capt. Wintle gave the order for the men to form a line across the road. Notwithstanding the fact that only seventy-six competitors started, it was impossible to start them in a straight line notwithstanding the breadth of the road, and their front formed almost a semicircle. While waiting for the revolver, every form of pose and crouch was adopted, the older hands looking cool and confident, while the less experienced runners betrayed obvious nervousness. A minute before the start, Capt. Wintle informed the runners that he would give no other intimation than the firing of the pistol. In the last minute came an inspection of shoes and cork handles and then, finally, the report of the pistol at 4-45 p.m. sharp. Away went the seventy-six in a bunch, Mahoney taking a five-yards lead which he was obviously increasing as the runners swept round the "S" curve which leads out of Mahim village.

NOTES FROM THE COURSE.

The real struggle for place may be said to have begun in Worli Road, though between that point and Hughes Road, some changes took place in the positions of the competitors. Vine, of the Dublin Fusiliers, who had run strongly and judiciously maintained the lead he had established, and passed along the approach leading from Hughes Road to Sandhurst Bridge well in advance of his next opponent, Mahoney who was a good two or three minutes behind. He actually crossed the Bridge at about 5-23 p. m.

The order of arrival at the Bridge was as follows:—Vine, Mahoney, Kemp Barnetson, Mahadeo, Phelps, Wright, Walsh, Singleton, Conroy, Lamb, Lavery, White, Millican, (an unnumbered competitor), Green, Ready, Guzdar, Mills, Wesson, Pierce, Reilly, Giles Fraser, Chadwick, Denison, H. W. Wilson Dodd, Wilson (Dorsets), Coldrey, O'Neill, Cooper, and Clarke and after a considerable interval another competitor passed, somewhat ingloriously, in a gharry, and still later, at 5-35 Wyle crossed over the bridge.

The men came along very curiously grouped. Vine, of course, was a good 500 yards ahead of his men; but thereafter they came along in two's and three's, often chatting comfortably to each other. Here and there was a man "on his own," but this was rare.

Up to this point the going had presented no very great difficulties, but when the men turned the corner round past the Royal Opera House and thence into Queen's Road traffic caused some trouble, and there is no doubt that but for this fact, timing would have been better. One or two men were actually brought up standing soon after passing Charni Road Station.

Kemp, third leaving Sandhurst Bridge, but after making a good race, was completely collapsed soon after he passed Charni Road Station, but so excellently were the road patrols arranged by Captain Wintle that assistance was forthcoming as soon as it was required.

Along the route from Sandhurst Bridge, considerable crowds had assembled in the hope of seeing His Excellency the Governor pass on his way to the Exhibition, and most of these remained on to see the leaders pass. They were mostly Indians, however, and their interest in the proceedings was entirely passive.

PAST THE POST OFFICE.

The competitors began to pass the Post Office, at 5-40 p.m. The first to come up being Vine who then looked quite good for another ten miles. The next to pass was Mahadeo an Indian sepoy, who was closely followed by Barnetson. The two latter reached this point at 5-43 p.m. so that Vine was ahead of the others by three minutes' at this stage, with only a short distance between him and the final stage. The others passed the Post Office in the following order:—Wright, Phelps, Walsh, Singleton, Mahoney, Conroy, Millican, White, Lavery, Lamb, the latter passing the place at 5-47 p.m.

ARRIVAL AT THE STADIUM.

The arrival of the winner in the Stadium was earlier than expected for in a previous test run over the course 71 minutes were occupied, but the large number of people assembled in the Stadium were warned of his arrival by cheering and clapping which could easily be heard from Wandby Road. This subsided for a moment as the winner, a slightly built but athletic man, was seen to enter the gates, and was renewed by the large crowd who, rising from their seats round the tea tables, closely watched the course which was well defined by a line of white-uniformed police. The winner (Vine) was limping slightly, but running gamely, and another cheer was given him as he reached the two Union Jacks which marked the position of the tape.

To the eagerly watching spectators there seemed a long wait before the appearance of the runners-up, for it was nearly two minutes before Mahadeo, a well built young constable from East Khandesh, appeared in the gateway. The numerous Indian gentlemen in the Stadium clapped vigorously on seeing a compatriot run into second place. Between the second and third (Private Barnetson, Royal Scots) there was an interval of just under seven seconds, and he had barely reached the tape when Private Wright of the Dorsets came through the entrance, seemingly fresher than any of those who had preceded him. Of those who came in amongst the first ten, Private Walsh of the Dublins, was going a good pace and made distinctly the best finish. After this other competitions came in rapid succession, thirty-five in all arriving before the time limit and the closing of the gate.

The full order of finishing was as follows, the timing being given for the first ten only:—

Place.	Name.	Fus.	Time. H.	M.	S.
1	Pte. Vine	(Dublin)	1	0	3-5
2	Hd. Cons Harea Mahadeo		1	1	59 1-5
3	Pte. Barnetson	(R. Scots)	1	2	6 3-5
4	Pte. Wright	(Dorsets)	1	2	9 4-5
5	Pte. Phelps	(Dorsets)	1	2	15 1-5
6	Pte. Walsh	(Dublin Fus.)	1	2	15 4-5
7	Pte. Singleton	(L. N. Lancs)	1	2	22 2-5
8	Lce.-Corp. Mahoney	(Dublin Fus)	1	3	33 5-5
9	Pte. Conroy	(Dublin Fus.)	1	4	23 1-5
10	Corp. Millican	(Norfolks)	1	4	44 4 5

11 Pte White (Dorsets);
12 Pte Lamb (Norfolks);
13 Lce-Corp Lavery (Sherwood Foresters);
14 Pte Green (Dublins);
15 Pte. Wesson (Cheshires);
16 Pte. Pierce (Dorsets);
17 J. P, Guzdar (Bombay);
18 Pte. Reilly (Cheshires);
19 Lce-Corp. Wilson (Dorsets);
20 Pte. Ready (Norfolks);
21 Lce-CorpDodd (Warwicks);
22 Gunner Clarke (75 Co. R. G.A.);
23 Pte. Carter (7th Dragoon Guards);
24 Pte. Mills (Liverpool Regt);
25 R. E. Cooper (Bombay);
26 Dr. Giles (10th Bat R. F.A.);
27 Bands. O'Neil (Liverpool Regt);
28 Lce-Cor. Denison (L N. Lancs)
29 Lieut. Wilson (104th Rifles);
30 Name unavailable.
31 Lieut, Chadwick (104th Rifles);
32 H. G. Wilson;
33 Bomb, Fraser (Y. Batt. R. H. A.);
34 Edul Kaka
35 W. R. Clarke.

At the conclusion of the Marathon race the opening ceremony of the Exhibition took place. Immediately this had been concluded their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Clarke, with the party on the platform, descended and Their Excellencies took up their stand at a small table on which the trophies were placed. These were four silver cups for the first four places and bronze medals for the other 31 competitors who completed the course in their time limit. The 35 were paraded in single file and received the tropaies to which they were entitled.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

"All Well" on the "Medina."

A wireless message from the "Medina," received in Bombay, reports all well on board.

Abridged Programme.

[THURSDAY, NOV. 30].

4-30 p. m.—Exhibition of Old Bombay opens.

5 to 6 p. m.—Athletic mounted and dismounted sports in the Stadium.

9-30—10-30 p.m.—Military display in the Stadium.

[FRIDAY, DEC. 1].

5 to 6 p.m.—His Excellency the Viceroy will arrive at Victoria Terminus, and will motor to Government House.

9-30—10-30 p.m. Military display in the Stadium

[SATURDAY, DEC. 2.]

Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress will arrive in Bombay Harbour on the "Medina."

2-50 p.m.—His Excellency, the Viceroy arrives at Apollo Bunder.

2-55 p.m.—His Excellency the Governor of Bombay arrives at the Apollo Bunder.

3 p.m.—Holders of tickets of admission to the Amphitheatre to be in their seats at or before this hour.

3-5 p. m.—His Excellency the Viceroy proceeds on board the "Medina."

3-10 p. m.—Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Clarke proceed on board the "Medina."

3-30 p. m.—His Excellency, the Governor, will leave the "Medina" to return to the Apollo Bunder.

3-40 p. m.—His Excellency, the Viceroy and His Excellency Sir Edmond Slade, Naval Commander-in-Chief, will leave the "Medina" to return to the Apollo Bunder.

3-50 p. m.—Their Imperial Majesties, the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress, accompanied by the Marquis of Crewe, Secretary of State for India, and attended by their suite, will leave the "Medina."

4. p. m.—Their Imperial Majesties will arrive at the steps of the Apollo Bunder.

4-30 p.m.—Royal procession timed to leave Apollo Bunder.

[SUNDAY, DEC. 3].

1-30 p.m.—Their Imperial Majesties will land at Apollo Bunder and lunch at Government House.

5 p. m.—Their Imperial Majesties will be present at a service in St. Thomas' Cathedral.

11 p. m.—His Excellency the Viceroy will leave Victoria Terminus by special train for Agra.

[MONDAY, DEC. 4].

7 a. m.—The children, who are to be present at the Stadium, will assemble.

9-30 a. m.—Their Imperial Majesties will land at the Apollo Bunder. Escorted by British Cavalry their Imperial Majesties will drive by Apollo Bunder Road, Mayo Road, and Esplanade Road to a special entrance to the Old Exhibition enclosure.

[TUESDAY, DEC. 5].

At night.—The illuminations will be continued, but no carriage procession will be permitted. Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress will leave Bombay from Victoria Terminus.

[TUESDAY, DEC. 12].

NOON.—The Collector of Bombay will read, from an enclosure on the Oval, the Durbar proclamation.

All the troops in Garrison will parade for the occasion and will give the Royal Salute and fire a feu-de-joi.

In the evening a sweetmeat dinner for poor people will be held on the Sea Face near Charni Road Station, and each person will be presented with a "Chuddar."

At Night.—The City will be illuminated.

THEIR MAJESTIES' DEPARTURE.

The following Press Note was issued yesterday:—

Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress will leave Bombay from the Victoria Terminus Station of the G. I. P. Railway for Delhi by special train at 10-15 p.m. on the 5th December 1911.

Their Imperial Majesties will land from the Royal Barge at the Apollo Bandar at 10-15 p.m. and will drive direct to the Victoria Terminus Station where they will be received by His Excellency the Governor and conducted to the Royal Train.

The Military authorities will issue the necessary orders for the firing of an Imperial salute from the Saluting Battery on the morning of the 6th December.

The attendance of Heads of Departments at the Victoria Terminus Station is dispensed with, but the following officers should be in attendance, viz. the General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade with the Brigade Staff, the Municipal Commissioner, the Commissioner of Police, the Sheriff of Bombay, the Under Secretary to Government, Political Department, and the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range.

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, will arrange for the maintenance of order.

MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

The following instructions to Military Commanders in Bombay, have been issued from the Brigade Office:—

The General Ceremonial arrangements for His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress will be as follows:—

The Procession and escorts will be:—

2 Mounted Policemen, and one European Officer, (Distance 30 yards).
Staff Officer, (10 yards).
2 Troopers, 7th Dragoon Guards, (50 yards).
1 Non-Commissioned Officer, 7th Dragoon Guards (50 yards).
1 Squadron with Band, 7th Dragoon Guards, (50 yards).
"Y" Battery, R. H. A., (50 yards).
7th Dragoon Guards (less Band and 1 Squadron), (50 yards).
Bombay Brigade.—Trumpeters and Orderlies.
3 Officers, Personal Staff.
3 Staff Officers.
General Officer Commanding.
Bombay Light Horse, (50 yards).
Body Guard.
Royal Carriage and Carriage escort.
8 or 9 other Carriages in the Procession.
26th (K. G. O.) Light Cavalry, (50 yards).
1 Non-Commissioned Officer, 26th (K. G. O.) Light Cavalry, (50 yards).
2 Sowars, 26th (K. G. O.) Light Cavalry.

The Processional Route will be divided into the following Sections:—

Naval Brigade, from Apollo Bunder to Archway opposite Sailors' Home.

No. I—Fort Section—Royal Garrison Artillery, 1st Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regt., Bombay Volunteer Artillery, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, and 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Esplanade Road, Hornby Road, and Cruickshank Road.

No. II.—City Section—127th Baluch Light Infantry, Norfolk Regiment, Loyal N. Lancs. Regiment, and 102nd Grenadiers, Kalbadevi Road, Parel Road, and Sandhurst Road.

No. III.—Queen's Road Section.—104th Wellesley's Rifles, 96th Berar Infantry, and 117th Mahrattas.

No. IV.—Mayo Road Section.—B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers and Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Officer Commanding.—Lieut.-Col. H. R. Vaughan, 1st Bn., Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

The following Salutes will be arranged for by the Officer Commanding, Royal Garrison Artillery:—

3 guns 10 seconds intervals as soon as the "Medina" is signalled from the Light House.

31 guns when H. E. the Governor-General embarks from the Apollo Bunder to proceed on board the "Medina."

17 guns when H. E. the Governor embarks from the Apollo Bunder to proceed on board the "Medina."

101 guns when Their Imperial Majesties arrive at Apollo Bunder at 4 p.m.

101 guns when Their Imperial Majesties leave the Apollo Bunder to return to the "Medina."

Position of Bands.—Bands will take up their positions in rear of their respective units, at the most central and convenient place available. Each Band will play the Royal Anthem, when the Section nearer the Royal Carriage than that behind which it is stationed, comes to the "Present."

Dress.—Summer clothing—Review Order.

It is stated in supplementary Orders that the Processional Route will be divided into a Northern and Southern area, each under the Command of a Brigadier as follows:—

Northern area—No. II City Section, and Northern portion of No. III Queen's Road Section. Commander:—Major-General C. St. L. Barter, C. V. O., C. B. Staff Officer:—Capt. H. A. Holdich.

Southern Area—No. I Fort Section, Southern Portion of No. III, Queen's Road Section, and No. IV Mayo Road Section. Commander:—Colonel A. E. Aitken. Staff Officer.—Major J. H. Lloyd.

POLICE NOTIFICATION.

The Commissioner of Police has issued a notification, which appears in our advertisement columns, in which he gives a list of thoroughfares which will be temporarily closed on the following dates in connection with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties:—

December 2nd.—From 2 p. m. the route along which the Royal procession proceeds through the City.

December 3rd.—From 4-30 p. m., the route from Apollo Bunder to Government House (lower gate.)

December 3rd.—From 4 p. m., the route from Apollo Bunder to St. Thomas's Cathedral via Esplanade Road.

December 4th.—From 6 a. m., the route from Esplanade Road to Cruickshank Road; and from 8-15 a. m., from Apollo Bunder Road to Cruickshank Road.

December 5th.—From 9 p.m. from Apollo Bunder to Victoria Terminus.

REPRESENTATIVES OF ST. JOHN'S CORPS.

The Government having sanctioned Brigade, Stations at Delhi, for the Coronation Durbar a squad of six men of the Parsi Division in charge of Chief Surgeon Rao Bahadur Dinanath B. Naik Dandekar, L.M.& S., has been detailed to attend as representing the Bombay Corps St. John Ambulance Brigade.

ANJUMAN-I-ZIA-UL ISLAM.

Under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Zia-ul Islam, a public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay will be held on Monday 6 p.m. (S.T.) to celebrate the visit of Their Most Gracious Majesties the King Emperor and Queen Empress when lectures will be delivered and poems recited in eulogy of the Royal Visit by speakers and poets, when sweetmeats will be distributed to the students of the School conducted by the Anjuman.

SPECIAL TRAIN SERVICE.

The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, have arranged a Special Service of local trains on December 2nd and 4th in connection with the illuminations and fireworks. Particulars of this service will be found in our advertisement columns.

One feature of interest in the General Traffic Manager's notification on the subject is that the Chowpatti level crossing will be specially widened for the convenience of those visiting the vicinity to witness the fireworks.

CALCUTTA ARRANGEMENTS.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Royal Reception Fund last evening the Maharaja Tagore reported that an Indian gentleman who preferred not to disclose his name had contributed Rs. 5,000 for the costumes required for the representation of a Hindu Rajsava of olden days. For this Rajsava, several members of the Khatri community of Calcutta had volunteered their services, and they were also to provide boys to strew flowers and Khailaj from howdahs borne by elephants. It was proposed to introduce, as a finale, a meeting after the battle of the victor and the vanquished, in order to illustrate the origin of the Dasera Procession. It was further reported that satisfactory progress was being made generally with the arrangements.

The first Durbar Special left Howrah last night, with the East Coast Volunteers, the Surma Valley Light Horse, the Calcutta Light Horse, the Port Defence Volunteers, and the E.I. Railway Volunteers.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

The Bengal Government notifies that the Royal Proclamation in connection with the Coronation celebration in India will be read by the Deputy Sheriff of Calcutta on the steps of the Town Hall on the noon of the 12th December. All Civil and Military officials in Calcutta at that time are requested to be present on the occasion

BANGALORE, Nov. 29.

His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore and party left last night for Delhi.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

CORONATION DURBAR, Nov. 29.

During the course of the day several preliminary rehearsals took place. The rehearsal of the presentation of colours was very successfully rendered. Sir O'Moore Creagh was present and inspected the arrangements.

A detailed programme for the Grand Review on the 14th December has been issued. The troops will be under the command of General Sir O'Moore Creagh, and will be drawn of Officers and Colours taking part in the review order. Bands will be massed in the rear of the centre division. As His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor's procession approaches the Review ground and Imperial Salute of 101 guns will be fired at three seconds interval by the 9th and 10th Brigades, Royal Horse Artillery. On the arrival of the head of the King Emperor's procession on the Review ground the parade will be brought to attention, carry swords and slope arms. As His Imperial Majesty reaches the Royal Standard a Royal salute will be given. The King-Emperor will then inspect the lines. After marching past and while the gallop is taking place the remainder of the troops will form up in line of divisional masses on the 1st Parade Line in the following order from the right:—(1) 3rd Division; (2) 7th Division; (3) the whole of the massed bands of divisions immediately opposite the Royal Standard; (iii) (vii) Division as above, (iv) Composite Division ditto, (v) Garrison of Delhi ditto; (4) Composite Division; (5) Delhi Garrison troops and Volunteers; (6) Imperial Service Troops and Camel corps. There will be 30 paces between Divisional masses.

The Cavalry division after the gallop past will form in column of Brigade masses on the right of the 3rd Division. The Imperial Service troops Cavalry similarly on the left of the Imperial Service Troops Infantry. The 9th Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, will form up in line at half interval 1,300 yards from and to the East of the Royal Standard with its left on the passing line.

The 10th Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, will form up in line at half interval 1,300 yards from and to the west of the Royal Standard with its right the passing line. Both the Brigades facing inwards, The line will then advance in Review Order (the massed bands

In the morning His Excellency the Viceroy attended a rehearsal of the Staff arrangements for the Review. Her Excellency Lady Hardinge motored to Palwal. His Excellency witnessed the Polo match in the afternoon.

The first Coronation Durbar train with some of bands will play the British Grenadiers to point 200 yards from the Royal Standard when a Royal Salute will be given after which there be three cheers for His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor followed by three cheers for Her Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress.

The passengers by the s. s. "Maloja" reached Delhi this morning.

RANGOON, Nov. 29.

The Governor of the Straits Settlements and Lady Young who arrived from Singapore yesterday will leave for Calcutta and thence en route to Delhi. A party of 31 American tourists from the Straits also leave for Delhi to-morrow. A contingent of Burma Government's guests for Delhi Durbar left to-day for Calcutta.

The children's fete for the Coronation celebrations here having being found impracticable owing to schools being closed, various schools are to be allotted to arrange their own entertainments in January.

BOXING-TOURNAMENT.

CORONATION DURBAR, Nov. 29.

The following are further results in the first round of the Coronation Durbar Boxing Tournament:—

FEATHER WEIGHTS.

Pte. Leitch, (Royal Irish Regiment), scratched to Pte. Lowerz, (Connaught Rangers).

Lce. Corpl. Smith, (10th Lancers) versus Pte. Brown, (Royal West Kent Regiment). Smith won on points.

Pte. Hocking, (Royal North Lancashire Regt.) versus Lce. Corpl. Wilson, (Essex Regt.) The former won.

Pte. Denham, (Loyal North Lancs Regt.) versus Driver Roberts, (14th Battery, R. F. A.) The former won.

Pte. Collins, (South Lanes Regt.) versus Pte. Ingram, (Royal Berks Regt.) A close fight, Pte. Collins won on points.

BANTAM WEIGHTS.

Driver Stuart, (14th Battery, R. F. A.) versus Pte. Martin, (13th Hussars), Pte. Martin won.

Pte. Hanrahan, (Royal Irish Fusiliers) versus Pte. Kirmend (Black Watch). The former won.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

Pte. Anderson, (Durham Light Infantry) versus Pte. Third, (Gordon Highlanders) Pte. Third won.

Pte. Cooper, (5th Fusiliers) versus Pte. O'Leary, (Leinster Regiment). The former won.

Rifleman Curzon, (4th K. R. R. Corps) versus Pte. Kinnard, (Loyal North Lanes Regt.) Rifleman Curzon had easily the best of it and knocked his man out in the third round.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Pte. Hall, (Leinster Regt.), versus Lce. Corpl Hickie, (West Riding Regt.) The referee gave the fight to Corpl. Hickie in the first round, as he was as much the better man.

Pte. Kimberley, (13th Hussars), versus Pte. Pamphilien, (Royal Fusiliers). A good fight, the latter won on points.

Pte. Darling, (Northumberland Fusiliers) versus Pte. Sly, (Middlesex Regt.). Pte. Sly was the best man and the referee stopped the fight in the third round awarding it to him.

Pte. Bevan, (Royal Fusiliers) versus Pte. Godfrey, (Royal Fusiliers). The former won.

HOCKEY.

CORONATION DURBAR, DELHI, Nov. 28.

The Coronation Durbar Hockey Tournament opened this afternoon with two games. The first match was between the 12th Pioneers (6th Division) and 30th Punjabis (5th Division) and was anything but interesting. The Pioneers were absolutely outclassed and conceded six goals to their opponents who will now meet the 47th Pioneers (8th Division) on the 2nd December. Captain Mackenzie and Lieut. Moss did very good work for their party.

The second match between the 93rd Infantry (Burma Division) and 47th Sikhs (3rd Division) was exciting throughout and some of the players of both the teams showed fine exhibition of good play. The forwards of the 93rd Infantry were much too good for their opponents whose erratic clearance handicapped their own forwards. The 93rd Infantry won by 3 goals to one and beat the 130th K. G. O. Baluchis (4th Division) on the second. Captain Turnbull and Lieutenant Rickets were umpires in both games.

BANGALORE. Nov. 29,

The following is the draw (for Bangalore) in the Durbar Hockey Tournament:—

British Troops: "O" Battery. R. H. A., and officers of Garrison play on 6th December; Cameron Highlanders and Royal Engineers on the 7th. The Final takes place on the 9th.

Indian Troops; The 101st Grenadiers and 119th Infantry play on the 5th December, and 81st Pioneers vs 20th Deccan Horse; and the 2nd Sappers and Miners (a bye) on the 8th. The Final will be played on the 13th December.

A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The notification issued by the Commissioner of Police from day to-day are eagerly read and studied by the Public. In the interests of the Motoring population of the City, which is by no means small, may we venture to make a suggestion to our energetic Police Commissioner as regards the processions on the nights of the illuminations, which suggestion taken up would prove a great boon to them. We suggest that as there are nights on which the illuminations can be viewed, one of these nights or at any rate a couple of hours of a specified night be set aside for three a procession of Motors only. The starting point for such a procession can be specified so that all Motors after meeting there may run in one direction and the traffic can thus be easily regulated. The time which would be taken to cover the route as outlined in the Notification would hardly exceed two hours so that the general public would in no way be inconvenienced by such an arrangement.—Yours, etc.,

K. D. WADIA.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Dunottar," Nov. 30.

The Union Castle Liner s. s. "Dunottar Castle" is due to arrive here this morning with the following passengers who will be landed at Ballard Pier:—

Braye, Lord
Braye. Lady
Harris, Lord
Harris, Lady
Harris, Hon G St V
Pinens Esq, Conrad M
Pinens, Mrs
Smith Ryland Esq, C A
Smith Ryland, Mrs
Thomas Jonesco, Madame
The Earl of Kinnoull
The Countess of Kinnoull
Nicholson, Sir Arthur
Nicholson Esq, Malcolm
Robinow Esq, F
Gaulfield, Mrs
Price Williams Esq, H
Fenwick Harrison Esq, T
Ramsden, Mrs
Augusta Alleyne, Miss
Saye and Sele, Lord
Saye and Sele, Lady
Custer, Mrs
Hyde, Miss
Hyde, Miss
Barrow Esq, Samuel
Barrow, Mrs
Lycn, Miss
Pryce, Miss
Richardson, Mrs
Lambert Esq, R C and H P
Goldman Esq, C S and M P
The Hon Mrs Goldman
Bryan Ouseley Esq, H
Northey Esq, A
Froctor, Rev
Thackara Esq, J T
Hartung, Mrs
Gray, Miss
Dugdale, Major A G
Learmonth Esq, Thos
Learmonth, Mrs
Higgins Esq, John
Weston, Mrs
Hallewell, Miss
Hamilton Fyfe Esq, H
Fyfe, Mrs
Dupree, Sir William
Dupree, Lady
Mathews, P P
Mathews, Mrs
McLaren Esq, W S B and M P
Lyvoden, Lord
Ritchie, Miss
Bourner. Mrs
Gray, Miss
Masters, Miss
Hadley Hopkins Esq, C
Johnson, Lt-Colonel and C B
Edgar, Mrs
Godfrey, Miss
Pollexfen, Mrs
Pollexfen, Miss
Lowder Esq, E R
Walker Sloan Esq, R A
Easton, Mrs
Agnes Easton, Miss
Moberly, Miss and L G
Smith Marriott, Misses
The Misses Holder
Tyson Esq, R
Tyson, Mrs
George Pratt, Lady
Fitzgerald, Miss
Courtney Browne Esq, H
Landale Esq, Frank
Langdale, Mrs
Darnoll Davis, Miss
Wyndham Tyndale, Mrs
John Fenn, Mrs
Peck Esq, A E
Chapman Esq, Arthur W
Brough Esq, J R
Pryke Esq, W R
Montgomery, Mrs
Scott, Miss L
The Hon Mrs Butler
Glover, Miss
Constance Rutherford Miss
Caning, Major A
Canning, Mrs
Rowley Esq, O V F
Moore Esq, J P Moore
Smith-Pearse, Rev T N
Johnston, Miss S
Headington, Miss M
Jamieson, Mrs
Haines Esq, R J
Gushney Esq, C
Finlayson, Mrs
Jackson, Miss and M G
Perry, Mrs
Lawton Esq, John
Prickett Esq, M A

ARE you a Martyr to malaria? Then persevere in taking a dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, every morning. It neutralizes the poison in the blood and effects a permanent cure. It tones the heart and the system. Take no substitute, but insist on having Squibb's of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co. Crawford Market, Bombay.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Arabia," Nov. 31.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Arabia" with the English mails of the 17th instant, is expected to arrive in harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

Storey, Mr S, Mrs and inft
Cookson, Mrs G and Miss
Tilver, Mr J R, Mrs, and inft
Acrs, Mr G
Wellman, Mr, W J Mrs
Eastman, Miss
Shephard, Miss M
Rice Mrs R and Miss
Aitchinson, Mrs D E and inft
Wade, Mr H P
Gregory, Miss
Scott, Mrs and inft
Storey's, Mrs ayah
Jones, Miss
Kenworthy, Miss
Hadard, Mrs, child and ayah
Koch, Mrs F L H
Gray, Miss
Shikldy, Rev J
Richards, Mr J
Prideaux, Mr W
Esson, Mr W B and Mrs
Huard, Mr A S
Turner Lang's, Mr Eurasian nurse, Miss (Hyder)
Laings Chauffeur, Mr T
Allday, Mr E
Agarwalla, Mrs M L and Miss D M
Jeyes, Mr H
Pollard, Capt C M
Walker, Mr T
Harrower, Mr J
Starte, Mr H W, Miss E E
Brookes, Mrs
Macpherson, Mrs J, 2 infants and ayah
Matheson, Mr A
Farmer, Mrs J, inft and nurse
Taraporewalla, Miss L F Miss S L
Hyland, Mr C
Smith, Mr A
Singer, Mr C A
Keane, Mrs
Anley, Mr and Miss G
Misick, Miss G
Watson, Mr H
Goodwin, Mr F
Miller, Mr T R and Mrs
Eames, Mr A C
Hindle, Mr J
Hand, Mr L
Goad, Mr A J
Kitchin, Mr J
Bamlet, Mr C
Leslie, Lt F D
Ferguson, Mr G E
Clive Rattigan, Mrs and inft
Stephens, Miss
Dickinson, Miss M J
Sharp, Miss D
Berthley, Col T M
Stapleton, Mr J H
Bathgat, Mr F A
Holsopph, Rev Quince and Mrs
Taylor, Rev J J and Mrs
Brack, Mrs A
Lampard, Mr J H
McConnell, Mrs J F P and Miss
Philpott, Mr J
Johnson, Mr W C
Livesey, Mr F and Mrs
O'Brien, Miss B
Rogers, Mr H
Manasseh's, Mr nurse and 2 infants

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Green, Mr M A and Mrs
Allington, Lord
Meux, Adml Sir H, Lady and maid
Ezre, Mr J
Symons, Mr J L
Casperz, Mr E P
Gubbay, Mr M
Lugard, Mr E A and Miss
Nicholls, Mr M G
Stewart, Mr H
Hemingway, Mr P, Mrs inft and nurse
Hims, Mr A, Mrs, inft and nurse
Stainforth, Mr G F
Gresham, Mr S T
Calville, Mr G S E
Seymour, Mrs M P and Miss
Safton, Lord and Lady
Tombazi, Mr M
Muir, Mr G B F
Rogers, Major
Brown, Mrs P
Shorrock, Hon Mr J C and Mrs
Gibson, Mr P F, Mrs, child and Governers
Hemingway's, Mrs, child
Shepard, Lt T M
Greig, Major E D W
Wood, Mr H D and Mrs
Scoones, Mr E and Mrs
Alexander, Mr and Mrs
Parsons, Mrs, Miss and Mr
Acworth, Mr E C B
Rosher, Mr F E
Cook, Capt J R and Mrs
Noble, Mr A
Manasseh, Mr and Mrs
Hodgson, Miss G E M, Miss D E
Miller, Capt G M
Jones, Mr F E and Mrs
Harriz, Mrs B
Scott, Mr H R
Wills Mr C
Hutton, Mr G A K
Whittle, Mr A T and Mrs
Wadis, Mr J A
Maynard, Mrs H J
Harris, Mr J S
Way, Mr A J
Canney, Mr C C
Gondal, H H The Thakore Saheb of
Gondal, H H the Jam Saheb
Kumari, Shri Bakealer
Kumari, Shri Lerlaba
Jureja, Mr K S
Brook, Miss
Benson, Miss
Howard, Lady K
Dillan, Mr H V A
Modak, Mr T O
Stewart, Mr Hope
Sawli Mr Jb,
Kempson, Mrs E M
Payne, Miss
Turner Laing, Mr, Mrs and infant
Hunt, Capt C E
Duval, Mr H P, Mrs]
Kemp, Rev R S
Hamilton, Major J G H
Cunningham, Mr C B
Anderson, Mr H E
Bullard, Mr E G
Orr Ewing, Mr
Sellar Col, Mrs and maid
Moore, Mr J C
Carier, Mr E C, Mrs and 2 infants
Thorn, Mr A B, Mrs and infant
Sair, Mrs N
Sawli, Mrs
Cameron, Mrs
Bowman, Rev A H
Mould, Mr A E
Gupta, Mr H S
Lea, Mr J
Batchelor, Mrs M A
Jackson, Mr A D and Mrs
Evatt, Mr H
Punnett, Mr F S and Mrs
Mudge, Miss Jh
Clark, Miss D H
Lindsay, Mr J
Wishand, Mr G P and Mrs
Thaddeda, Mrs and Miss M
Arakeel, Miss
Thaddeus, Mrs E, Miss N and Mr H M
Turner, Mrs D Jh
Kall, Mr H
Glienke, Mr B
Salewa K, Mr G
Trantmann, Mr A
Hart, Mr A
Ennuel, Mr A
Dapatka, Mr S
Began, Mr H
Malthe, Mr F
Kapalla, Mr S
Lesny, Mr T
Becker, Mr W
Wartmann, Mr J
Clemen, Mr J
Kabicki, Mr S
Lippert, Mr P
Christians, Mr J A
Toland, Mr S D and Mrs
Balzayer, Miss
Gibson, Miss V
Sillar, Mr E G
Miller, Mrs and Mr S A
Robertson, Mr S C
Fuguson, Mr G E, 2 children, 3 infants and ayah
Patrickson, Capt D W and Mrs
Sirdar, Darsham Singh of Valoli
Johnston, Mr E G
Burne, Capt R
Luker, Mr J T
Smith, Mr G
Flurschemi, Mr H
Bonnett, Mr C
Sears, Mr Jc
Ourling, Capt J
Allah, Khan Rajah and Ibrahim
Winglow, Mrs E
Barclay, Miss E
Shirshona, Mr
Mc'Intosh, Mr J
Caleman, Dr S, Mrs and infant
Stuart, Mr A
Mecalment, Lady Man
Irwin, Mr W A
Mc Bain, Mr C
Neely, Miss and Mr J
Fraser, Hon S M, Mrs and 2 Misses
Haden, Mr M
Brown, Mr and C C Mrs
Smith, Mr V O
Thorman, Mr W A
Macdonald, Mr F C
Simmonds, Mr Roy
Koch's, Mr Ayah
Farrington, Mrs
Allan, Mr C A
Dewhurst, Mrs R P
Lord, Alington's valet
Adeni, Meux's Valet
Hadon, Mrs, child and ayah
Sinclair, Mr H P
Abbott, Rev D G
Chaterji, Miss maid
Ganse, Mr F P
Mosleh-os-Soltaneh
Sadogh-os-Saltaneh
Gibbon, Mr
Taylor, Miss M
Philley, Mrs M B
Griffiths, Mr W R C

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Dooke, Mr R V
Wilson, Mr R A
Lean, Mr H H
Dubar, Mr L S
Tod, Capt A R
Gobb, Mr A
Anderson, Mr A

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Romen, Mr J
Dowing, Mr G
Cionopuls, Mr J E
Scrini, Mr T W
Schmidt, Mr K
Baksh, Mr K

LONDON TO KARACHI

Jones, Mr W R
Moncrieff. Mr A L M
Way While, Mr C E, 2 infants and ayah
Shilliday, Miss
Coad, Mr and infant
Hooper, Mr A F A
Wilson, Mr G
Rigby, Miss

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Hill, Capt G E
Kruger, Mr L H
Lloyd, Mr J D
Wiffin, Mrs H E
Fincey, Mrs and Miss
Harford Mr H

BRINDISI TO KARACHI.

Sher, Capt

PORT SAID TO KARACHI.

Smart, Mr W A

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C.I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 11th November on 504·85 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.........	Rs. 1,90,000	Rs. 2,70,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 4,64,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	377	535	8	920
For previous 18 weeks of half year	28,76,471	39,15,665	66,885	68,59,021
Total for 19 weeks	30,66,471	41,85,665	70,885	78,23,021
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,74,563	2,52,129	7,038	4,33,730
Per mile of Ry...	346	500	14	860
Total to corresponding date...	28,51,817	39,41,483	75,393	68,68,693

Increase for the week.........Rs. 30,270
Increase to date ....Rs. 4,54,328

HIGH COURT—NOVEMBER 30.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor)

For Judgment.

22-11-4-09 Malvi H M and R Chaganlal Jamalchand and A M vs F Shrikisson Bandri-Narayen a firm Tyabji D and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar.)

For an Exparte Decree 663-11 Uswalla and P. Hakimji Amiji vs. Abdul Hoosein Karimji Arsiwala Moti and D.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

612-10 Bhai K and G. Mathuradas Vasanji Khimji vs. Narotumdass Thakordas, Madh K and C.
962-10 Maneklal and T Ruttonsi Assaria and Co. vs Turner Morrison & Co Crawford and Co
927-09 Ardeshir H D & Co Ebrahim Haji Mahomed vs Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed and others—Payne and Co.
618-10 Mulla and M Radhakison Dwarkadass vs Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam and others Payne and P R K and Co Captain and V Ardeshir H D and Co and Little and Co.
780-05 Craigie B and O—Vallubhdass Murlidhur vs Ragunath Mahadeo Tilak—In person.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's
31-407 Mulla and M Domingo Noronha and others vs Viscount De Wrem and others.
692-10 Captain and V Mahomed Yunes Curtay vs Kazi Esmail bin Kazi Gulamally Mehri, D G Mantri.
752-09 In Person Kunjbehari Ravinarayen vs Kalianrao Shankerprasad, Edg G W and Co.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

269-11 Ardeshir H. D. and Co, Shivji Bhanji vs James Macville Tanish and others, Payne and Co.

Long Causes.

110-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Nardbhai Manohurdas vs Shah Valabji Bhica, Mulla and M.
391-09 K and G Madhowji Luxmondas vs Price Wills and Reeves Little and Co.
888-10 Malvi H M and R Mangaldas Maneklal vs Goculdas Atmaram Mirza M and M.
1101-10 P S Batliwala Jairam Doongersey vs Dewabai widow Tyabji D and Co.
345-10 Jam R and D Sakerbai widow vs Sakarchand Kessowji V J Dubash.
681-09 Payne and Co Nawab Behram Jung vs Haji Sultan Ali Sheastry Matu J and M.
631-10 Mirza M and Mahamed Ibrahim bin Kamrudin Mukri vs Shabudin bin Haji Sharafuddin Captain and V.
238-03 Jaydayal Luchminarayen vs Ebji Umersey and H D and Co.
231-08 Edg G W and Co. Sobhagchand Vasonji vs Dada Aboo and another Captain and V.
282-11 M B Chothia M B Chothia vs T B Kanthari Wadia G and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

For Dismissal.

226-11 Edg G W and Co. Lakhmichand Ramchand vs Gaddem and Co Ltd., Wadia G and Co and Little and Co.

For Consent Decree.

650-05 Wadia G. and Co. Sir E. D. Sassoon vs the Secty. of State for India in Council E. F. Nicholson
723-11 Maneklal and T Amanbai widow vs. Hussanally Gulam Hoosein and others Thak and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Commercial Cause.

668-11 Little and Co The Bombay Steam Navigation Co Ld vs Ramdas Vithaldas and others. Edg G W and Co and Jam and R. Part heard.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

363-10 Crawford B and Co J C Smith vs Gordhandas Khattau Payne and Co

Commercial Cause.

683-11 Madh and C Jivraj Walchand vs Raja Bhagiradi Krishna Govind Rajulow Edg G W and Co

For Postponement.

Long Causes.

201-11 Shamrao M and H Laloobhai Gambhirdas and Co vs R D Sethna Motichand and D
928-09 Thakurdas and Co P F Fischer vs Preragd Khetsey Maneklal and T.
206-11 Mulla and M Dhana Khusalji vs Khumbar Mulji Pucha Thakurdas and Co.
406-11 Samrao M and H Ratanji Kanjiivs Ramcooverbai Shroff D and D
176-11 In person Moosa Haji Essa vs Ebrahim Lasu Tyabji and Co.
458-10 Madhowji K and Co Mahomedalli Rahimbhoy vs Hasanali Abdulali Thakurdas and Co.
565-11 Mirza M and M Abdulla Haji Allarakhia vs Ranchordas Keshavji Bhanji Kanga and S.
267-11 Motichand and D B M Purshotumdas a firm vs R E Mehta Jehangir M and S.
311-11 Th A Ghandibai Luxmibai widow Harjiwan Natha, Motichand and D.
349-11 Ardeshir H D and Co F J Kukane vs S J Kukana S B Mehta and Little and Co
51-11 Raghunath B and N Keshavlal Chotalal vs Velji Kanji Madhowdas K and C and Mirza M and M.
33-11 Mulla and M N M Raisey vs M I Rajbhoy P R K and Co and Wadia G and Co
466-08 Matu J and M Noorbai vs Saley Mahomed Haji Ahmed Payne and Co
708-88 Matu J and M Moosa Haji Joonus vs Saley Mahomed Haji Ahmed Payne and Co.
453-11 Khund L and M Jijabai Sakharam vs Manchoobhai Balgovind F P Pavri.
883-05 Nanu H and Co Nematoola E Noorudin vs Abdul Kasum Ebrahim Noorudin Payne and Co.
963-09 Malvi H M and R Messrs Vincent Soares and Co vs Hurgovindas Kasulchand Hiralal and Co.
28-11 In Person Jivraj Malji vs Govind Shivji and another Jeh G and B and Bick M and R.
622-10 Hiralal and Co Jamnadas Vijbukhundas vs Sadashiv Narayen Asaan Mirza M and M.
631-11 Khend L and M Vinayekrao Shamrao Laud vs Ismail Haji Cassum Wadia G and Co.
216-07 Little and Co Premcorbai widow vs Purshotum Visram Mowji Ragh B and N.
794-08 Ragh B and N Purshotum Vishram Mowji vs Premcooverbai widow Little and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

850-05 Ragh B and N Jaggonath Nilkant Shede vs Rajaram Madhouram Mose and others Khaji and S. Part heard.
711-10 Captain and V Ali Mahomed vs Mahomed Hosein Makba H D and Co.
822-10 Malvi H M and R Ishwardas Jankidas vs Ladumal Gangaprasad H D and Co.
426-11 Payne and Co R D Sethna vs Haridas Chaturbhuj and Co Pest R K and Co.
486-11 Mulji and K Mahomed Mehdi Faya Tharia Topan vs Sakinabai Thakurdas and Co.
597-11 Madh K and C Messrs. Shamji Shivji vs Shrikissen Balkisson Tyabji D and Co.
546-11 Bhai K and G Govindji Kanji vs Lalji Shivji Malvi H M and R.
528—14083-09 Wadia G and Co R F Batliboi vs Javerbai widow.
900-10 Mirza M and M Thacker Laljee vs Kansara Naron Lalji Malvi H M and R.
313-11 Manchersha and N C Poonawala vs Bhawaram Ramchandra Khund L & M
125-11 Subnis and G Shibai widow vs Ranbai widow, Little and Co. and S A Tyebjee
797-09 Madh K and C Devji Waghji and another vs Hansraj Waghji and others Little and Co.
557-10 Edg G W and Co J D Dholandas and Co Dwarkadas Tribhowandas Matu J and M.
1066-10 D and S Bai Mongibai vs Moti Jetha and Co Bhai K and G.
216-09 Nanu H and Co Essa abba vs the Rev High Smith Nicholson Little and Co.
692-11 Kanga and S Amim Cassum vs Kassum Hoosein Mulla and M.
168-11 Manchersha and N Ismailji Esufalli vs Kassam Hoosein Mulla M.
118-11 Wadia G and Co B M Patel vs M J Patel J B Patell and Co.
445-11 Wadia G and Co Messrs Gaddum and Co vs Hirachand Vamchand Edg G W and Co.
47-11 Bicknell M and R Hussanali Esmailji Jinawalla Thak and Co Payne and Co.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

MOTOR-CYCLING FOR WOMAN.

Although it is no longer a rare event says a home correspondent, to see a woman riding a motor-bicycle not as yet do the fair sex seem to have made up their minds whether it is a suitable pastime for them to indulge in, or if it is one that becomes them or not. Certainly to ride a motor-bicycle calls for more nerve than that possessed by the average woman, and on this account, and owing to the strange and serious accidents that those women who do indulge in this delightful riecreation are continually meeting with, it cannot be recommended to women indiscriminately.

A KNOTTY PROBLEM.

A lady who has been an enthusiast of the pastime for the last few years has been talking to me on the subject, and telling me some of her sorrows and joys. A few weeks after buying her bicycle, she went for a ride one summer's evening twenty miles out of the town in which she resides, calculating to be home again by seven o'clock. For the time being, however, she had forgotten that the petrol in her tank was not inexhaustible, and when she was ten miles from her home, it gave out. She pushed the bicycle a mile and a half further away into a small village; but only to find that from no one could she obtain more petrol to replenish her empty tank. Therefore she foolishly decided to push her machine the whole of the eleven and a half miles home. She struggled with it for three miles, and then could push it no further, and began to search for a labourer who, perhaps, would lend her a helping hand. After calling at innumberable cottages she at last found a none too respectable man who agreed to do this for the payment of five shillings, and the two set out together. But the partnership was not a happy one, The man called at every public-house on the route and finally when only three more miles remained to be covered, he wheeled the bicycle into a field, and lay down beside it and went to sleep. At that moment, however, the lady met some friends who had come out to look for her, and thus a difficult problem was solved.

AN UNBECOMING COSTUME.

But even after this awkward adventure she was some weeks before she could keep the petrol tank in her mind, and replenish it before it was empty. This seems to be a failing common to all novices. At all events, I have often heard of ladies having been stranded in most out-of-the-way places owing to forgetfulness of the tank. The lady in question at first owned a lady's motor-bicycle, but as time went on, she formed the opinion that a man's was safer and more comfortable, so made a change to one of the latter. This necessitated the adoption of masculine overalls, and having clothing made that could be worn beneath them—a costume it would seem that has several serious drawbacks. "It is too warm in the summer and too cold in the winter," my informant added "and attracst too much attention and sometimes is the cause of fun being made of the wearer."

THE BEST WAY TO LEARN.

The first thing that a would-be lady motor-cyclist should do after having bought her bicycle is to refuse lessons in the art of driving, if one can speak of "driving" a motor-bicycle. Then, having obtained some printed instructions on the subject, to set to work and make herself-thoroughly acquainted with the mechanism of the engine. "I myself," said a successful rider, "spent two days in this way. I even took the engine to pieces and put it together again. Then I learnt to do what are called 'running repairs.' I learnt the knack of taking off tyres and putting them on again, to mend punctures, and in short to do all the repairs a woman could be expected to do. A motor bicycle is a cheap servant, but an expensive toy, and, by learning to do the more simple repairs, many pounds are saved in a year and much inconvenience. To start the engine and keep control of the machine is a very simple matter, and is learnt in a few minutes. Most of the accidents that are met with are caused by running at too great a speed. Often we do not realise we are travelling as fast as we are; then suddenly something crops-up—a dog runs into the road or a cart or motor car is met round a bend, and I fear most women lose their heads at once, with the result that a nasty spill follows.

NEED OF LIGHT MACHINES.

"On the whole, however, I can only describe motor-cycling under normal conditions as one of the best of recreations. I have just returned from a tour to Bridgewater in Somersetshire, and back again to Brighton—a distance of 422 miles or thereabouts, which I completed with ease in four days. I punctured my back tyre during the outward journey and eventually had to buy a new inner tube, while, when returning, the belt broke twice; but these were the only mishaps I met with. I ran into several heavy rain storms which hindered me considerably. Had it not been for these storms and taking the wrong road twice, I should have covered 130 miles or more a day. The pastime, of a certainty, would be very popular amongst women, if a really nice costume could be worn and if lighter bicycles could be made. The modern lady's motor-bicycle is, but slight by lighter than a man's, and it is impossible for a woman to push it up a hill of any length. I suppose these drawbacks will be remedied some day, though I cannot see how this is going to be done."

d can make your own self-raising flour, by adding to every pound of ordinary flour 2 oz. of

"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark)

The SURE raising powder

and mixing dry. You will then have a self-raising flour always fresh and superior to anything which you can buy.

Remember—Use one part of "Paisley Flour" to eight of ordinary flour.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. R. PENNINGTON, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 30th November.

292. Parades—Thursday, 30th instant—Parade at Headquarters at 9-30 p.m.

Dress—Khaki and Caps, rifles and slings, side arms, belts, pouch to be worn on the right side All members who are parading on the 2nd proximo, must attend this parade.

298. Parades—Saturday, 2nd December.

The Corps will parade as strong as possible at 2 p.m. sharp on the 2nd December 1911 at Head Quarters to take part in lining the Streets on the occasion of the procession of Their Imperial Majesties' through Bombay.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Helmets, Rifles (wil slings) and Side Arms.

The pouch to be worn on the right front. Medals to be worn on this parade. Members are particularly requested to see that their slings, accoutrements etc are clean. Black Boots must be worn.

299. Tickets Royal Visits—A limited number of seats for wives and families of Volunteers in the stand opposite the Hotel Majestic have been received. Members requiring seats for their families should apply as nearly as possible to the Adjutants Office, stating for whom they require them.

294. Musketry.—The Officer Commanding E E Company will detail 16 N.C.O's and men for Class Firing on Sunday, 3rd December, to be at the British Infantry Rifle Range, at Colaba at 8 a. m.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

Traversing Sights may be used, but Aperture sights are not allowed.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

There will be a B V A Subscription Dance at the Town Hall, on Tuesday, 12th December, 1911, (Durbar Night) to commence at 9-30 p.m.

Prices of admission.—Gentlemen Rs, 5, Ladies Rs 2-8, which will include refreshments. All tickets must be obtained through Corps members.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE TWO SERVICES.

CEREMONIAL AND TACTICS.

The last spell of activity in the Home Fleet for the year was entered upon in mail week, when the First Battle and Cruiser Squadrons proceeded from Portland to Spithead for ceremonial purposes in connection with the departure of the King and Queen for India. These ships returned to Portland next day, and left again on the following Monday for the Channel, where they were joined by the Second Battle Squadron from Berehaven for two days' tactical exercises, in which the First and Second Destroyer flotillas also took part. On the conclusion of these exercises the "Neptune," "Dreadnought," and "Superb" went to Portland where Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman transfered his flag to the yacht "Surprise", and the "Neptune" proceeded to Portsmouth for refit. Rear-Admiral Richard Peirse with the "St, Vincent," "Temeraire," "Collingwood," "Vanguard" and "Liverpool" went to Berehaven, the Dreadmought cruisers with Rear-Admiral Lewis Bayly to Rathmullen, the First Destroyer flotilla to Harwich, and the Second flotilla to Portland.

CHRISTMAS LEAVE.

These headquarters will be used for exercises until about the middle of December, when all the vessels in the First Division will be ordered to their respective home ports to give Christmas leave—a concession which is greatly appreciated—and the Second Division will concentrate at Portland, which means that the crews of these vessels will be less fortunate than those in the First Division by having to incur the expense of railway fares to their homes for Christmas leave. The Admiralty, on the other hand, would lay themselves open to censure if they split up both the fully-manned divisions of the home guard at the same time. Prudence demands that one division should remain intact, if with half complements only, while the other half is on leave, so as to retain "a watching brief" in the Channel.

AN EMERGENCY MEASURE.

Although the new scheme of naval training will not materialise for another eighteen months its failure to provide sufficient specialists as lieutenants (M.) is admitted by the "special measure which has been adopted by the Admiralty to meet immediate circumstances" by creating fifteen vacancies for appointment as second lieutenants in the Royal Marines. From the inception of the scheme it has been felt that this would be one of its weakest features, and the Admiralty were advised that marine duties would be less preferred to those of engineering when a choice had to be made between specialisation in these branches. The entry of officers for the "per mare per terram" forces under the old scheme has been discontinued since 1907, and whereas ten years ago the Estimates provided for 230 lieutenants of Marines, the number this year is only 133, and even these cannot be found under the new system by the number who volunteer as specialist. This reluctance to join the corps is probably due to a combination of causes, one of which is the feeling, which the Admiralty have endeavoured to dissipate, that the officering of the Royal Marines by naval officers will lead to less control than has existed under the old arrangement, while another factor to account for the paucity of volunteers as Marine officers from among the cadets entered under the new scheme is the slow rate of promotion both in the "blue" and "red" branches of the corps compared with that of ten years or so ago. Whatever the cause, the fact remains that the average naval cadet's aspiration, soar beyond those which are possible of attainment in the Royal Marines or the engineering branch; hence the partial breakdown of the new entry and training scheme.

THE GUNNERY STAKES.

By piecing together the fragmentary information which has filtered through various channels, with reference to this year's battle practice the opinion formed is that the China Squadron and the Mediterranean Fleet will figure well in the order of merit. There has been some disappointing shooting among the ships of the Home Fleet which will pull down the average for this command, but it will again be found that the nucleus crew ships in the Third Division have, with few exceptions, done well. While it is, of course, impossible to tell which ship will have the distinction of being "top dog" in the annual returns, the Exmouth " Admiral Poe's flagship in the Mediterranean, was a week ago known to be the best ship out of ninety that had carried out the test. Since then, however, the ships of the Atlantic Fleet have been firing in Tetuan waters, and with such an enthusiastic ex-gunnery officer as Sir John Jellicoe at the head of this command, it is expected to do well, and may even depose the "Exmouth," from pride of place by containing the best shooting ship in the Navy.

SECURING YOUNGER FLAG OFFICERS.

It is interesting to note how, following the British lead, foreign nations are making every effort, by change of system and by careful selection, to bring down the age of flag officers who are placed in charge of their most powerful fleets, as well as to secure a number of younger officers of this rank ready to fill vacancies in case of war. Notably through the advocacy of Lord Charles Beresford a decade ago the British Navy now stands far ahead of its rivals in the matter of having not only a much younger lot of admirals for its purpose, but of having these officers well trained and experienced in handling large armoured fleets. Beginning as junior, British captains, when they first get command of a cruiser and, later on, a battleship in one of our first-line fleets, they are trained by the admirals in command bieng placed in charge of squadrons and fleets, and given orders to exercise them at tactics under the critical eye of their Commanders-in-Chief. This practice has had the best effect, and furnished our Navy with some excellent flag officers, experienced at tactics and manœuvers before they hoist their flags on assuming their first command as flag officer. America has been making strenuous efforts to bring down the age of her admirals by a quickened process of promotion and drastic deletion; while the French Minister of Marine has tackled the same problem in a different way, viz., by selecting the most able admirals for command, without regard to their age or seniority.

THE NEED FOR PACK ARTILLERY.

We have says the "United Services Gazette" on several occasions insisted that more pack Artillery is necessary in the British military organisation, although our remarks have been mainly directed towards the Territorial forces owing to the almost insurmountable difficulties which present themselves in connection with the horsing and efficient training of wheeled artillery in the Citizen Army. In Tripoli, pack, or mountain, artillery has once more proved its utility, the Italian forces having disembarked under cover of these portable batteries. As the military correspondents point out, the use of this class of artillery in support of infantry in the attack is an object lesson, and we hope it will not be lost on the general staff of our own service, for unless the problem of supporting infantry by gun fire right up to the last rush of an attack is solved, it will be difficult to get the assault home in the face of modern rifle fire. Of course the landing of the Italian troops on the Benghazi coast might have been more stoutly opposed had the Turks been able to transport their army, but despite this, the object lesson is there. Britain is behind the times in that we have nothing in the shape of artillery support except the very excellent long range pieces with their attendant teams and ammunition limbers, which it is impossible to take close enough to the fighting line to give really effective support at a critical moment.

MOULDING OF THE COMMONWEALTH ARMY.

Australia's universal training scheme is not without its difficulties in dealing with the individual character of its young manhood. The Australian youth is obviously more difficult to manage than the corresponding young man of this country, because he not only inherits a touchy disposition but has an anarchistic disregard of constituted authority, which, coupled with rough humour and a ready tongue, make the work of inculcating discipline somewhat difficult for the individual who are charged with the duties of area officers. There is, however, an entire absence of hooliganism and tainted socialism and providing the right kind of officer is obtained for the Australian forces, there will be little difficulty after the first year or two. Australian officers state that they fully expected and were prepared for the resistance to authority that is being experienced, and they are emphatic in their assertions that only their own methods—somewhat different from our own—will suffice to deal with what they describe as the bad form of a certain section of their young army.

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CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

TABLE DELICACIES.

PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR, SALAD OIL.

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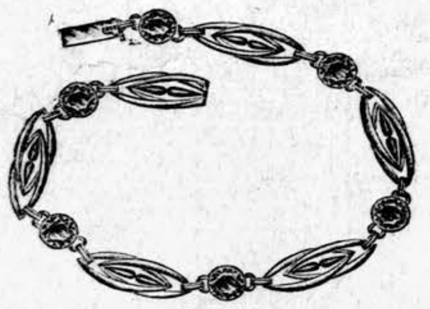

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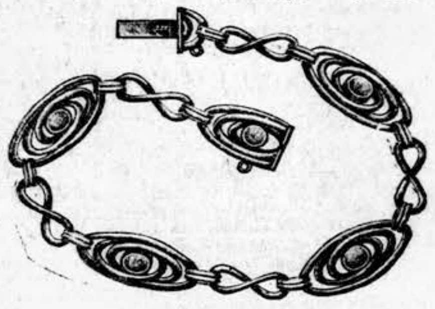

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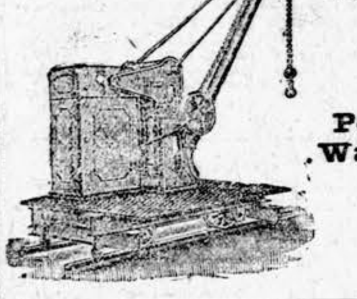

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CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS

Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo

Dear Doctor—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and [illegible] many doctors both native and European, but to no avail I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely tru[illegible] will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very [illegible] to advertise more freely in all newspapers. I sh[illegible] mend you to my friends, Yours f[illegible]

J. W. BREAKEY Govern[illegible]

8th September, 1905.

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